

Soviet Announces Talks On Trade With Germany; Double Cotton Exports?

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 22, 1939

Soviet and Reich Discussing Trade Agreement

MOSCOW (AP)—Trade negotiations are under way between Germany and Soviet Russia, the Moscow radio station announced yesterday. The Soviet trade delegate in Berlin is carrying on the negotiations with an attaché of the National Socialist Economics Ministry. A German trade negotiator was en route to Moscow last January to open talks with Soviet officials when he suddenly was ordered to return to Berlin. The brief announcement yesterday was the first authentic admission from the Soviet side that the negotiations actually had been resumed.

Wallace Approves Broad Cotton Export Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has approved details of a broad export subsidy program designed to enable the United States to double its foreign sales of cotton during the next 12 months. Advanced by Mr. Wallace over objections of State Department officials and many leaders in the cotton industry and some Senators from cotton-producing states, the program will offer exporters a bounty on cotton sold abroad.

Britain and France Concede to Poland on Arms

LONDON (AP)—What was described in financial circles as a "gentlemen's agreement" was drafted today to reconcile the British, French, and Polish Governments on terms of a British-French rearmament loan to Poland of around £8,500,000. Britain and France were reported as waiving objections to Polish demands for permission to spend a part of the loan outside these two countries. It is understood they will be informed of Polish purchases in other countries and have a certain amount of control over the purchases.

U. S. Jury Indicts Another Pendergast Man

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A Federal grand jury today accused Charles Carroll, branded the gambling czar of the regime of the Democratic boss, Tom Pendergast, of collecting \$288,361 protection money in four years. The same jurors who indicted Mr. Pendergast in 1935, charged Carroll with racketeering and conspiracy to defraud. They placed the Italian-born alien's net income in the 1935-38 period at \$654,391 and said he cheated the United States of \$246,639 by false returns. Penalties and interest would hike his debt to the Government to \$420,000 if he is convicted. Mr. Carroll is subject to deportation if convicted of two felonies. He already had been indicted twice, for perjury and for fraud.

Senate Drops War Embargo Move Against Japan

WASHINGTON (AP)—A movement to clasp an embargo on shipment of war supplies to Japan because of its campaign in China collapsed in the Senate yesterday when Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, studiously avoided an expression of opinion on it. Mr. Hull sent to the author of the embargo resolution, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, a letter saying that since it seemed clear that Congress had no disposition to act on this or kindred proposals at this session, it would be better for the State Department to defer any comment.

Stamps Serve for Money in Shanghai Crisis

SHANGHAI (AP)—Coolies were substituted for telephones and postage stamps were used for currency today as Shanghai's money crisis spread to affect nearly everyone in the city. Although the Chinese dollar strengthened after yesterday's sharp declines, the crisis continued. Many stores refused to sell merchandise for local dollars, regardless of the price offered. Some stores quoted prices in foreign currencies. Others continued to do business in Chinese dollars but frequently raised their prices.

Spanish General Dismissed From High Posts

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—The official Gazette published a decree yesterday relieving Lieut. Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano from command of the second military zone and from his post as Inspector General of Carabineros. Reuters, British news agency, in a Burgos dispatch said General Queipo de Llano was dismissed because of "imprudent words" in a speech at Seville July 18 on the third anniversary of the Nationalist uprising.

Court in 'Big Brother' Role Helps Debtor Pay His Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A Debtors' Court, established here in 1933, has helped thousands of small debtors by keeping them out of bankruptcy.

Prior to establishment of the court, the number of bankruptcies in the City was alarming, totaling 150 to 200 a month. This was due, to a certain extent, to the industrial nature of the City with its large wage-earning class. Added to this were stringent garnishment and assignment laws.

Since the Debtors' Court was established it has handled an average of 100 cases a month and through it debtors have paid about \$500,000 to creditors, they might not have paid otherwise. As a result, they have avoided the stigma of bankruptcy and have re-established credit standings.

Jurisdiction Over Earnings

The Chandler Act, passed by Congress in September, 1938, strengthened the jurisdiction of the Debtors' Court which until that time had functioned somewhat in an extra-legal way. Section 17 of the Act gives the Court jurisdiction over future earnings of a debtor—an important consideration in enabling the Court to guide the debtor to a liquidation of his obligations. The Act also allows the Court to treat preferred claims as unsecured.

When an applicant comes into the Court, Referee C. W. Allgood inquires into his earnings, family expenses, amount of debts and then agrees on an amount to be set aside monthly for liquidation of obligations. If, for instance, a man earns \$125 a month and his expenses are \$100, he may be allowed \$35 additional for unforeseen expenses and the balance of \$20 will be applied to his debts.

Many concerns in the City remit directly to the Debtors' Court that portion of an employee's wages set aside by the Court for liquidation of debts. Firms do this because they realize an employee relieved of worry over garnishments, assignments, etc., will make a better worker. This cooperation also creates good will with the Court, with creditors, and with the public as a whole.

Collection Power

When the employing concern does not make the deduction and the debtor is dilatory about remitting, the Court has the power to collect the entire salary. The portion due creditors is then deducted and the balance paid to the worker.

Mr. Allgood estimates that 85 per cent of those coming into the Court could have gone into bankruptcy if they had desired, with creditors getting nothing. However, 90 per cent of those coming into the Court pay obligations in full, collections now amounting to about \$160,000 a year.

One reason the Court has succeeded in Birmingham is because costs have been held to a minimum, according to Mr. Allgood. Court costs average \$23 and the attorney's fee about \$15. The Birmingham Bar Association designated several young attorneys to draw up necessary papers for debtors wishing to come into the Court. Court costs and attorney's fee are paid in installments with the other debts.

World Union of Democracies Launched

Union group in Britain emphasizes surrender of full sovereignty with goal of real security.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The question whether nations, desperately seeking a formula for lasting peace, will be prepared to sacrifice their sovereignty in favor of some form of federation has come much nearer being a question of practical politics in Britain as a result of the first conference here of a new organization called Federal Union.

About 500 delegates, including some of the country's leading intellectuals, debated how best to organize Federal Union's campaign to secure firstly federation of all free states and ultimately a world state as visualized long ago by Tennyson, as tilted at by President Wilson, and more and more sought after these days as international tension grows. The Union's aims are similar to those outlined by the American author, Clarence B. Streit, in "Union Now."

Seeking Solutions

Economists, pacifists, publicists, university professors, businessmen, Conservatives, Socialists and Liberals explained their various approaches to the idea of federation and endeavored to thrash out their differences. Mostly they returned home from the conference with added determination that the goal they were all aiming at would prove such an immense step forward toward solving international problems that no effort to iron out difficulties in the way would be too great.

One of the concrete results of the conference is that some 30 members of the Union are at once starting to form branch organizations. It is recognized that publicity for the federation idea is one of the first needs.

In this respect Federal Union has exceptional resources. Former editor of The Times, Wickham Steed, author, playwright and journalist J. B. Priestley, a well-known power behind the scenes of national affairs, Lionel Curtis, and leading publicists such as Kingsley Martin of the New Statesman and Nation, Lord Astor and Professor C. E. M. Joad are wielding their pens on behalf of Federal Union.

Gains Many Converts

Financial support has lately been promised by an American woman whose name is a household word and who played a big part in assisting Belgian refugees during the World War, but who prefers to remain anonymous. Mr. Montague Burton, head of one of the biggest tailoring firms in Britain, Lord Elton, writers and secretary of the Rhodes Trust, and Dr. H. T. Gillet, Mayor of Oxford and a leader of the influential Friends (Quakers), are among the latest converts to Federal Union's policy.

The Liberal Party is going to discuss this policy at its forthcoming summer conference at Cambridge. The Peace Council has also agreed to the aims of Federal Union being circulated to its 190 branches. The plan has already been recommended in a resolution passed by the recent National Peace Congress in London.

Federal Union speakers are now in considerable demand. Study circles of widely differing viewpoints are welcoming statements of their ideas for tackling the world's problems. Plans are being considered for a publication to give expression to the federation aim. A "Penguin Special" book, one of the popular sixpenny editions which usually sell at least 30,000 copies, is to be written on Federal Union.

Aims Restated

At the conference here the aims of Federal Union were restated. Briefly they are that the present so-called Peace Front is a purely military arrangement to prevent aggression and gain time for conquest.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Non-Teachers Cut Pay in N. Y. to Aid Teaching Staff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Approximately \$20,000 will be added to the New York City public schools' money chest to pay teachers salaries as a result of an agreement by the administrative employees of the Board of Education earning more than \$5,000 a year to take a voluntary pay cut ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, it was announced by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, today.

He said that between 30 and 40 administrative heads of the Board whose salaries go as high as \$13,000 a year were on the list. Education board officials receiving between \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year will take a 5 per cent cut and those receiving more than \$10,000 a year a 10 per cent reduction, Dr. Campbell added. The result, he said, would add about \$20,000 to the School funds.

Action by the administrative employees followed a vote by the Board of Superintendents to accept a 10 per cent reduction in pay, which would provide approximately \$15,000. Dr. Campbell simultaneously consented to a voluntary pay cut of 15 per cent of his \$25,000 salary.

Business Cabinet Formed by Colijn

By the Associated Press

The Hague, July 22—Dr. Hendrik Colijn announced today he had formed a "business government" to replace his own Cabinet which resigned June 30 following differences over finances. Attempts to form a coalition of political parties failed. The veteran statesman has been Prime Minister since 1933. His refusal to borrow for defense and public works, a step advocated by Roman Catholic Cabinet members, caused the Cabinet to resign.

Germans Expect Britain to Win Poles on Danzig

BERLIN, July 22 (AP)—National Socialist Germany yesterday issued an official statement declaring that it was "100 per cent optimistic that there will be no war" over the Free City of Danzig.

An official spokesman stated: "We believe in the common sense of mankind and feel sincerely convinced that the Danzig question soon will be solved without compromise, but also without bloodshed."

The spokesman made it obvious that "without compromise" he meant the unconditional return of Danzig to Germany.

"Rather than plunge all Europe into war," the spokesman said, "some power will brutally call Polish chauvinists to order and tell them Danzig is not worth a world war."

His reference to "some power" was taken as an obvious allusion to Britain which, along with France, has given a pledge of aid to Poland.

"As for ourselves," he went on, "we have not the slightest desire to provoke a crisis. Therefore, we adopted as the following goals, to be attained by Jan. 1, 1940:

1. A national convention.
2. Delegates at that convention from at least one committee in each of the 48 states.
3. Maximum number of representatives at the convention to be stimulated by granting charter status to those organized and represented at that time.
4. Five hundred committees—at least one in every congressional district.
5. Ten thousand paid subscriptions to the monthly Union Now bulletin.
6. A budget of \$20,000 a month, this to be balanced month by month.

In order to propagate the ideals of the new organization as quickly as possible, its members are urged to make the National Socialist Party convention Sept. 2-11 in Nuremberg truly "the party day of peace" as it was designated by Herr Hitler months ago.

So strong was his emphasis on Britain as the power which would convert the Poles to the German point of view that he appeared to leave the impression that negotiations between London and Berchtesgaden already were under way.

Intimate Message from Washington

If You Think the People Don't Know What It Is All About in Europe, and What U. S. Part in It Should Be, You're Wrong.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The people had something to say about foreign affairs this week. Day after day, as the arms embargo crisis came and receded, the sizeable post-office staff at the Capitol sluiced letters into congressional offices. Wednesday, the snowstorm reached 30,000 pieces of mail in the House alone, and no one dared estimate the weight of paper descending on the Senate which held the spotlight at the time. George Washington would have been astounded. People weren't supposed to know much about foreign affairs in his day.

Letters, of course, can come from inspired sources. Many an organization only has to hang lights in the belfry tower "One if by Land and Two if by Sea"—and thousands of loyal "Minute Men" and women are warned to seize pen and paper. But always there are the letters straight from the heart and these the Congressmen can separate out. And there was another type of public opinion pressing in on those who run the Government this week. No one has surpassed Lord Bryce in the description of it:

"In saying that Public Opinion is the real ruler of America, I mean that there exists a judgment and sentiment of the whole nation which is imperfectly expressed through its representative legislatures, is not to be measured by an analysis of votes cast at elections, is not easily gathered from the most diligent study of the press, but is nevertheless a real force, impalpable as the wind, yet a force which all are trying to discover and nearly all to obey."

'Tis an Ill Wind, Blows No Good

The wind blew briskly this week. In eddies and cross currents, to be sure, and sometimes it must have seemed on Capitol Hill as it appears on a gusty spring day when the low clouds move one way, and far above, the upper strata can be seen moving in the opposite direction. The best behaved weathervane on the hill scarcely would know how to behave. But the fact that there is wind is the important thing; once the air is moving, a trend will assert itself in due time. The people no longer are leaving the issues of war and peace to top hats and secret diplomacy. The peace movement and the radio have done their work well.

On the surface, this appears like something of a

They Engineered Politics Reform



John J. Dempsey and Carl A. Hatch, each of New Mexico, led the fight in Congress for the Hatch bill to ban all Federal employees, including those on relief, from engaging in any political activity.

British-Japanese Agreement On Parley Method Reported

TOKYO, July 22 (AP)—Agreement between British and Japanese representatives on the form and issues of negotiations over conflicting China policies was announced today by the Japanese.

Approval by the Tokyo Cabinet cleared the way for a general conference unless London disapproves the agreement reached between Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craige.

Neutral sources conceded that Japan had scored in the agreement, but Japanese satisfaction was dampened somewhat by delay in a reply from London. With Britain's approval of the Ambassador and Foreign Minister would be joined by Maj. G. A. Herbert, British Consul in Tientsin, Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister-at-Large in China, and by military and diplomatic aides.

Naval Move Reported

TOKYO, July 22 (AP)—Japan was reported today to have assembled some warships in northern waters to back its stand against Soviet Russia in a dispute over vital coal and oil supply sources.

A naval spokesman said the situation had developed out of a Russian threat to confiscate Japanese-operated oil concessions on the Soviet half of Sakhalin Island north of Japan.

At stake in the dispute were oil concessions which the Japanese Navy hopes to develop into an important source of fuel supply. The concessions lie in the Soviet

half of the island, which is divided between Japan and Russia. Recently a Soviet court levied two fines amounting to 700,000 yen (\$190,000) against the Japanese concessionaires, but the Japanese appealed, saying the Soviet charges of violation of labor union contracts were groundless.

Shigenori Togo, the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, protested July 4 against Soviet "obstructionist tactics" in a note which Russians said was in "ultimatum form."

The President of the North Sakhalin Oil Company, Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji, asserted "Japan will never surrender her concessions" and will occupy the rest of the island "if necessary."

Amassador Togo was engaged in negotiations with S. A. Lozon, Vice-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, in an effort to end the dispute.

Dispatches from Manchukuo, meanwhile said official circles were continuing to discuss prospects for early peace negotiations to end border warfare between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia, protectors respectively of Japan and the Soviet Union.

London Advises Caution

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—The British Foreign Office spokesman's comment on Tokyo reports concerning Britain's attitude in negotiations with Japan on China policies was that it should be accepted with caution.

He said that Prime Minister Chamberlain was expected to make an early statement on the British-Japanese negotiations in the House of Commons and meanwhile Britain was in close contact with the United States on all Far Eastern questions, including Chinese currency.

New York to Start Housing Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Demolition of the 75 slum dwellings occupying the future site of the new housing project of the New York City Housing Authority in South Jamaica, Queens, will begin on July 24, according to announcement by Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman, here July 22.

The South Jamaica development will cost around \$2,500,000 and provide modern, sanitary and sunlit apartments for 448 families, or 1,792 persons. The project will consist of modern, fireproof, three- and four-story apartment buildings, will occupy but one-fifth of the 9½-acre area, the remaining four-fifths of the land being landscaped or devoted to outdoor play space for small children and room for tenant gardens.

Homes for most of the 63 families living on the site are being obtained by the Rehousing Division of the Authority.

Simultaneously, Mr. Rheinstein announced that 308 of New York City's old law tenements, containing 3,466 apartments and 13,250 rooms, have been improved to comply with the safety standards of the Multiple Dwelling Law through the activities of the \$500,000 Old Law Tenement Assessment Fund since the fall of 1937.

Of the 308 tenements repaired, 301 had their halls and stairways completely fire-retarded, while 140 cellar ceilings were fire-retarded and fire escapes were added to 118 buildings. Forty stair bulkheads to roof tops were installed and 37 buildings were equipped with electric lights to replace obsolete fixtures. Three thousand other violations of safety laws were remedied.

President Gets Bill to Block Political Jobs

Federal officeholders, including postmasters, barred from politics—Relief spoils hit.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—A political reform bill so far-reaching in its purpose that its enforcement would minimize the historic role of minor Federal officeholders in national politics was sent to the President by Congress yesterday in the form of the Hatch bill, intended to take politics permanently out of relief and to prohibit political activity by an army of Federal employees.

At the same time two other major events occurred in the wind-up days of Congress. The Senate Banking Committee continued its rush job of revising the huge lending bill, upon which adjournment now depends, taking every opportunity to restrict its scope.

Neutrality Fight Ebbs

Meanwhile the final phases of the neutrality fight ebbed from the current Congressional scene as Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, dropped for the moment his proposal for a punitive embargo upon raw materials to Japan.

Reaction to President Roosevelt's comment at Hyde Park that failure to pass neutrality legislation at this session might have adverse effects on business brought brief comments from Republicans to look at recent upward action of the stock market. But here, too, there was a disposition to let the matter drop for the time being, or at any rate to take the issue to the Nation.

Most important single event was final Senate approval of the Hatch bill, likely to influence the Presidential election next year.

Congress Rubs Eyes

So broad and rigorous is the legislation that it has stirred questioning as to whether it can be effectively enforced.

How the measure ever came to be passed is still a marvel to Congress, which is rubbing its eyes over the whole matter. There has been some discussion as to whether Mr. Roosevelt, who has criticized the bill as loosely drawn, might veto it. This is hardly expected but it is thought likely that he will accompany signature by a critical statement.

The bill would theoretically prohibit politics by postmasters, marshals, tax collectors, district attorneys, and other Federal officials. If found practical the bill is among the greatest civil service reforms ever instituted. Since it leaves state machines intact its enforcement would greatly weaken the national party system, as at present constituted, and cause a revision of American politics.

Pittman Bill Dropped

Other major events in Congress were the decision to drop the Pittman bill, and continuing action on the big lending measure. Mr. Pittman's decision to abandon the move against Japan for the time being followed receipt of the letter from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which declined, under present circumstances, to give an official opinion on the legality of the proposed measure. He had been asked to say whether the enforcement of the 1911 commercial treaty between Japan and the United States. Mr. Hull in effect replied that he would give consideration to the proposal only after the Senate had passed it. Mr. Hull is believed to feel that the Japanese embargo should be considered with the whole subject of neutrality.

This left the lending bill as the major obstacle to Congressional adjournment and chief unfinished New Deal business. It is now trimmed to \$2,490,000,000 by Senate Committee action slicing off \$310,000,000 yesterday. The Banking Committee resumed its work of revision today.

The Committee decisively rejected the effort of Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, supported by President Roosevelt, to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to insure long-term loans for business. Critical testimony by Jesse Jones, the new leading Administrator, had paved the way for this action. The Committee also turned down 13-to-4 the Maloney amendment appropriating \$350,000,000 for continuing the PWA program on a 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan basis.

The Committee did accept, however, and accept with alacrity, an amendment by Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado banning "substantial" Government competition with private business. Another important change earmarked at least \$300,000,000 of the \$600,000,000 farm security loans for the Bankhead farm tenant bill, leaving the remaining \$300,000,000 for farm rehabilitation.

Amendments were all restrictive in character, either by tying strings to individual appropriations or by whittling the sums down.

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The Week in Focus: Governments Act Toward Financing Homes for Refugees

Changes Hinted in Palestine; Poles Reserved in Danzig Test

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The world found a few moments during this interlude and uneasy breathing space to take important steps toward finding and financing homes for refugees.

Britain proposed to the 31 other member nations of the Intergovernmental Committee, meeting this week in London, that Governments for the first time should help private agencies pay for resettlement projects.

Public aid would come in good stead. The refugee problem remains acute after more than five

years of intensive private effort. London heard that private agencies have advanced between \$55,000,000 and \$75,000,000 since 1933. Private funds are running low.

President Roosevelt speeded the new Governmental initiative by inviting officers of the London Committee to meet at the White House early in September.

Private organizations meanwhile have formed an International Co-ordinating Foundation. It will conduct research and make plans for refugee migration from Germany.

Wanted: Homes for Jews

The London Committee received reports on settlement possibilities in British Guiana, the Dominican Republic, Northern Rhodesia, and the Philippines. Other surveys are underway in Dutch Guiana and French New Caledonia. Brazil on July 20 offered provisionally to take 4,000 refugees.

Nearly 200,000 involuntary emigrants have left Germany so far this year to join the thousands of other wanderers.

Off Palestine, immigrant ships transferred their passengers to lighters and departed. The immigrants, excluded by a British six-months ban, then had to throw themselves on the mercy of authorities.

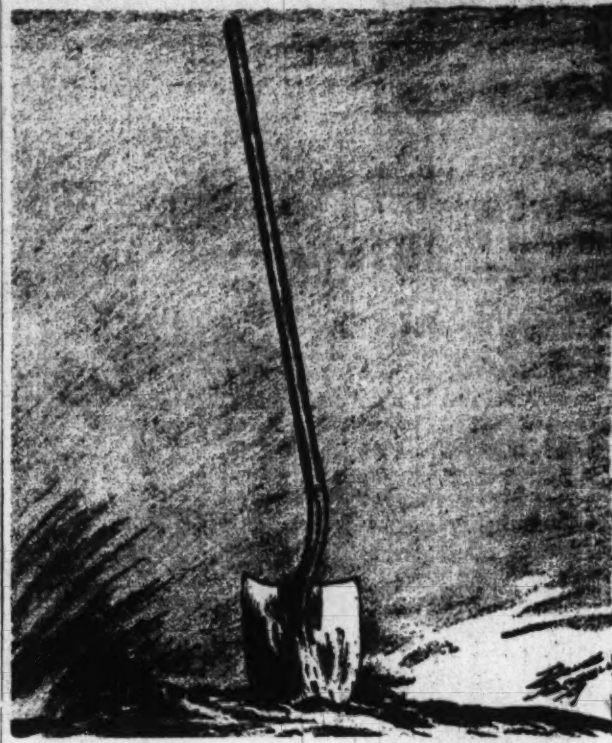
Tientsin Negotiations

Milk and food has been reaching besieged British subjects in the foreign concessions at Tientsin for some weeks, but Britain and Japan have only begun to discuss the causes of Japan's bold stroke.

In Tokyo, British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie met Foreign Minister Hirota Arita for three hours on July 15. They met in an atmosphere surcharged by the attempt of Japanese patriots to rush the gates of the British Embassy. In Tientsin, two hand grenades had been hurled into the British Consulate by unidentified persons. Twice the Consulate had been stoned.

Sir Robert came away from the first conference with Mr. Arita and asked London for instructions. Prime Minister Chamberlain the same day indicated his reply when he told the House of Commons that Britain "would not and could not" reverse its foreign policy in the Far East at "the demand of another power."

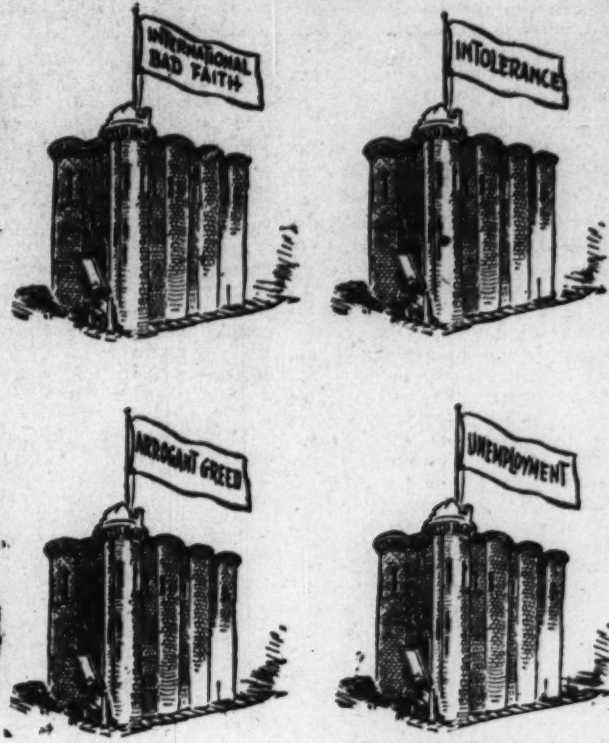
On July 19 the Tokyo conference lasted five hours, then parted without agreement, according to an authoritative source. The week ends with only sketchy reports of possible agreement on Japan's demand



Works Progress — Russell, Los Angeles Times



The Rocky Road To Home — Duffy, Baltimore Sun



Next—To Be Able to Celebrate Fall of These Bastilles! — Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

for British "co-operation" against the Chinese. The larger issue of whether Britain and

The Bokuyo Maru

When men face common peril on the high seas, they have no time for political and economic bickering. This was the swift sequence in mid-Pacific, a Japanese freighter, Bokuyo Maru, enveloped in smoke and flames; the SOS; the rescue of 209 passengers and crew by the American tanker S. S. Associated.

Yet only the day before (July 17) American businessmen at Tientsin found Japanese trade restrictions in North China aimed at their businesses. They appealed to Secretary Hull.

In the Senate at Washington, Senator Vandenberg offered a resolution for giving Japan six months notice that the 1911 treaty of amity and commerce would be abrogated.

He also wants the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty to meet and decide whether Japan has violated the treaty, which pledges respect for China's terri-

torial and administrative integrity. The law stands until the next session of Congress. In regular course, that means until Jan. 1 or after. An emergency abroad would almost certainly lead to a Special Session.

Stand-Still on Neutrality

Europe and Asia are puzzling over where America stands, now that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have given up their effort to force through a revision of the Neutrality Act.

The law stands until the next session of Congress. In regular course, that means until Jan. 1 or after. An emergency abroad would almost certainly lead to a Special Session.

In the meantime, American foreign policy presents these known factors:

1. A Neutrality Act requiring

the President to impose an embargo on arms, ammunition, and implements of war to all belligerents equally when he decides that war has broken out.

2. The Johnson Act forbidding credits to nations that owe war debts to the United States.

3. A Congress undecided, and so postponing action.

4. An Executive intent on helping the democracies by all means consistent with keeping the United States out of war.

As soon as Congress adjourns (expected about Aug. 5), the

President will be in sole charge of foreign affairs, subject only to Constitutional checks and balances should Congress later decide he had exceeded his powers or failed to administer the law.

Mr. Roosevelt carefully places on the Senate all responsibility for postponing neutrality action.

He said at Hyde Park July 21 that delay has slowed business recovery and is dangerous in view of European conditions. Whether he will carry the issue to the country in his forthcoming tour is uncertain.

Incident in Danzig

The European situation continues to be one of interlude, preparation for the worst or the best, military moves, strengthening of alliances, and the search for more allies.

Even the killing of a Polish official by a Danzig customs officer near the border station of Postelauha failed to set off an explosion.

The German Chief of Staff, Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, warned Poland that Ger-

many does not "seek a fight but we do not fear it." Poland received the incident with tension but self-control.

Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Inspector-General of British Overseas Forces, visited Poland on a tour of military inspection.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, completed his visit to Spain where he took part in celebrating the third anniversary of Gen. Francisco Franco's successful revolt.

terests of Empire defense. New Zealand heard on July 20 that £5,000,000 will be available, mostly for arms and war material. Another £4,000,000 in short-term credits is for financing non-Government imports.

Britain's first peacetime conscripts, 34,000 strong, left home July 15 for camp. Hong Kong the same day became the first part of the colonial Empire to adopt conscription.

Suez Canal defenses are being strengthened under a new command headed by Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

Home Stretch

With neutrality debate out of the way, Congress enters that last hectic pace that precedes most adjournments.

The \$2,800,000 spending-lending program holds the key to the door leading homeward. Shorn of its original and more controversial features, it came through the Senate with a new title: "Works Financing Act of 1939."

The House openly flared into revolt against the Administration by authorizing a House investigation of the National Labor Relations Board, and by passing the Hatch bill.

The latter curbs Governmental activities in politics. It is relied on to weaken or prevent New Deal domination of the forthcoming Democratic National Convention in 1940. Under the Hatch bill as revised practically all Federal administrative workers would be prohibited to take part either in primaries or political conventions.

Monopoly Report

For a year now the Federal Monopoly Committee has delved into the inner workings of American big business. A preliminary report to date was filed on July 17. The tendency toward concentration of economic control in fewer and fewer hands is noted and criticized.

The report is rather sketchy in dealing with what should be done to correct monopoly. Action is left for later consideration.

Prof. W. L. Crampton, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, declared at the Stanford Business Conference in California that inflation is already here in the form of rising public debts, and that repudiation of public debts lies ahead unless remedial action comes in time.

Washington Record

President: Conferred with leaders of the Senate and Secretary Hull. Senators decided to defer neutrality legislation until the next session.

Invited officers of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to meet him in a two-day conference at White House in September.

Signed bill for establishment and maintenance of Franklin

D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park.

Senate:

Passed Neely bill to prohibit block booking of movies; amendments to Labor Standards Act to broaden the scope of the firms which might be penalized; the Bankhead bill extending Federal crop insurance to cotton; bill requiring the accurate labeling of wool in fabrics.

Confirmed nominations of Charles W. Eliot, Frederick A. Delano, and Charles E. Merriam to the National Resources Planning Board; Charles Alvin Jones as judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeal; Edwin L. Davis to the Federal Trade Commission.

House: Passed bill establishing Kings Canyon Wilderness National Park in California; bill providing for regulation of sale of trust indentures. Completed Congressional action on the District of Columbia tax bill.

High Court Holds President Supreme in Foreign Affairs

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Nation has listened this week to what the Executive and the Congress of the United States have had to say about the conduct of foreign relations. But little thought has been given to the third co-ordinate branch of the Government: The Supreme Court. But the Court, even before President Roosevelt made any nominations to it, had already defined unequivocally its unhampered discretionary authority to negotiate in foreign affairs—and in an arms embargo case, too.

U. S. v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation et al. On Dec. 21, 1936, eight justices of the highest tribunal laid down the prerogatives of the Chief Executive in foreign affairs with extreme force—so clearly that some lawyers believe that if a case should ever be brought challenging the present arms embargo law which the Senate refused to repeal considering this week, it might be thrown out on grounds of unconstitutionality. Of course, such a case probably would never be brought.

But the Supreme Court got right down to fundamentals in considering foreign policy, and what it had to say strikingly overrode the current viewpoint of the Senate. There are dozens of relevant facts in the quotations which follow.

The Court was considering an arms embargo law passed by Congress giving the President the discretion which he would like to have in Europe today. The law was challenged on the ground that it involved an undue delegation of congressional authority. Mr. Justice Sutherland, speaking for the Court, spurned that contention, and in words which are singularly apposite today, said:

Words That Apply Today

In this vast external realm (of foreign policy), with important, complicated, delicate and manifold problems, the President alone has the power to speak or listen as a representative of the Nation. He makes treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate; but he alone negotiates. Into the field of negotiation the Senate cannot intrude, and Congress is powerless to invade it. As Marshall said in his great argument of March 7, 1800, in the House of Representatives, "The President is the sole organ of the Nation in its external relations, and its sole representative with foreign nations."

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at a very early day in our history (Feb. 15, 1816), reported to the Senate, among other things, as follows:

"The President is the constitutional representative of the United States with regard to foreign nations. He manages our concerns with foreign nations and must necessarily be most competent to determine when, how, and upon what subjects negotiations may be urged with the greatest prospect of success."

"The Committee considers this responsibility the surest pledge for the faithful discharge of his duty. They think the inter-

ference of the Senate in the direction of foreign negotiations calculated to diminish that responsibility and thereby to impair the best security for the national safety. The nature of transactions with foreign nations, moreover, requires caution and unity of design, and their success frequently depends on secrecy and dispatch."

A Power Outside Congress

It is important to bear in mind that we are here dealing not alone with an authority vested in the President by an exertion of legislative power, but with such an authority plus the very delicate plenary and exclusive power of the President as the sole organ of the Federal Government in the field of international relations—a power which does not require as a basis for its exercise an act of Congress. It is quite apparent that if, in the maintenance of our international relations, embarrassment—perhaps serious embarrassment—is to be avoided and success for our aims achieved, congressional legislation which is to be made effective through negotiation and inquiry within the international field must often accord to the President a degree of discretion and freedom from statutory restriction which would not be admissible were domestic affairs alone involved.

Moreover, he, not Congress, has the better opportunity of knowing the conditions which prevail in foreign countries, and especially is this true in time of war. He has his confidential sources of information. He has his agents in the form of diplomatic, consular and other officials. . . .

When the President is to be authorized by legislation to act in respect of a matter intended to affect a state and foreign territory, the legislation properly bears in mind the important consideration that the form of the President's action—or, indeed, whether he shall act at all—may well depend, among other things, upon the nature of the confidential information which he may thereafter receive, or upon the effect which his action may have upon our foreign relations.

An Unwise Restriction This consideration, in connection with what we have already said on the subject, discloses the un wisdom of requiring Congress in this field of governmental power to lay down narrowly definite standards by which the President is to be governed. . . . The principles which justify such legislation (the delegation of power to the President) and overwhelming support in the unbroken legislative practice which has prevailed almost from the inception of the National Government to the present day. . . .

It is enough to summarize by saying that both upon principle and in accordance with precedent we conclude there is sufficient warrant for the broad discretion vested in the President to determine whether the enforcement of the statute will have a beneficial effect upon the

re-establishment of peace in the adverse countries. . . . The law shall make proclamation to bring the resolution into operation; whether and when the resolution shall cease to operate and to make proclamation accordingly; and to prescribe limitations and exceptions to which the enforcement of the resolution shall be subject.

Trend Toward Removal of Bars

In Interstate Trade Hastened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The new tendency to take down the interstate trade barriers which have been accumulating in recent years has been spurred by a definite movement by the Council of State Governments here.

The Council long ago foresaw the unhealthy economic effect of this discriminatory action between states and after extensive preparatory educational work called a conference here in April of representatives of the states to discuss the matter. Out of that conference came resolutions aimed at individual and concerted action to tear down these walls, and machinery to facilitate transference of intent into concrete accomplishment.

States Remove Laws So far this year at least five states have taken from their statute books laws jeopardizing commerce and friendly relations with neighboring states. Legislatures in scores of others refused to pass trade barrier proposals.

Repeal of Oklahoma's 1937 port-of-entry law had probably the most direct and widespread effect on the layman, the private citizen or tourist. Texas had planned to retaliate with a similar law of its own, but reconsidered when Oklahoma wiped its law off the books, directly as a result of the educational work of the Council.

Bills discriminating against foreign trucks were killed in several state legislatures. Connecticut refused to approve a bill which would compel operators of out-of-state trucks and buses to purchase Connecticut gasoline by limiting the size and number of gasoline tanks on commercial vehicles. Arizona and Missouri also rejected discriminatory bills against out-of-state trucks.

Tariffs Defeated One of the oldest types of trade walls, legislation granting preference to local materials in state purchases, found opposition in half a dozen states. Ohio, for example, defeated a bill under which state institutions could purchase only coal mined in Ohio. Connecticut refused passage to legislation providing that all state contracts for supplies and public works must be awarded to resident bidders if their bids were not more than 10 per cent higher than those of out-of-state bidders.

Bills to place high tariffs on foreign farm goods were voted down in several states. Oregon and Ver-

There is, of course, one fundamental difference between the law so unequivocally upheld above, and the present Neutrality law. The above statute vested discretion in the President, the present law curbs him. But Congress curbs powers which are declared by the highest tribunal to be "plenary and exclusive." It would be an interesting case.

Concerted Action

Representatives of 10 states of the Rocky Mountain area—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma—met in Denver in June to plan concerted action against the trade barrier menace, and projected a later meeting at which a compact to be submitted to each respective legislature will be considered.

The defeat or repeal of trade barrier laws is good, concrete evidence, of a turn in the direction of state policy in this regard, but the Council points out the far-reaching importance of the "good neighbor" spirit being displayed by legislators and state officials. Action of a general nature, born of this growing desire to establish more harmonious relationships among the states, was taken in several states. Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland approved a resolution passed by his legislature discouraging the erection of trade barriers. Florida adopted a similar resolution, while in California Gov. Culbert L. Olson advised his legislature that "any legislation tending to establish trade barriers against products of other states sold in California will be vetoed."

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Open Door to Refugee Shunned By New Zealand and Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Protection of existing social standards is the key to the policy of Australia and New Zealand towards the refugee problem, it has become clear here in the light of recent events.

Under Socialist finance New Zealand's jobless returns show only a handful of workers receiving aid. There is also pressing need for skilled artisans to help push the workers' homes plan which the Government has launched on a large scale and which aims at providing 5,000 homes of good type a year.

There is a shortage of farm labor due to the competition of the Government's large-scale public works plans on which men work a 40-hour week. But when a deputa-tion approached Minister of Internal Affairs W. E. Parry and asked for the revival of immigration because of the lack of workers it was told "we must see our own people satisfactorily and beneficially placed before any scheme of immigration is decided on."

Minister Parry admitted the Government here is receiving many inquiries from all over the world, that from these letters this distant land where persecution is unknown and all have enough to eat seems a paradise to Europe's refugees. But he closed the subject by telling the deputation the Government's chief aim was "to see all avenues of employment get the right type of labor."

Discordant Note There are overtones in that statement which make it less innocent than it appears. And they build out into a discordant note in a recent pronouncement by Sir Frank Clarke, President of the Legislative Council of Victoria, the leftist Australian State.

The only demands made by the Federal Government, according to Sir Frank, were that the refugees should not become a charge on the State and that they possessed \$250 in cash.

Sir Frank quoted a contract for the supply of 100,000 artificial silk garments to a Melbourne store at a price of 15 cents each. This, he said, would cause dismissals of unionized workers, pay roll losses and the destruction of existing standards of wages which are fixed by courts.

SWITZERLAND

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Socialist leaders to New Zealand are determined, if they have to import labor, to obtain it from the British Empire countries. Proof of this came with the hitch in the home building scheme. The first effort was to obtain workmen from Australia and guarantee them employment for three years. The second move was to obtain some hundreds from Britain. In all, about 500 will come from there and the first 100 will arrive shortly.

Genuinely Sorry For the refugees the Antipodeans are genuinely sorry. They regard their plight with concern, and will subscribe, within limits, to give them aid. They are even very willing they should go to Britain. More people in Britain mean more markets for the goods produced down here in abundance and shipped 12,000 miles to the mother country.

And these misgivings account for the fact that neither country appears to have evolved a policy towards the problem. For instance, Sir Frank Clarke mentioned the fact that highly-educated Jews with sizeable bank accounts had been rejected, while low-type workers had been allowed into Australia, though they had little money.

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CAREER GIRLS

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SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Permanent U. S. Relief Policy Emerging After Six Years

WASHINGTON, July 22.—After six years of intensive experimentation, climaxed by the recent WPA "strike," the United States is beginning to evolve what looks like a permanent relief policy.

It is a middle-of-the-road plan, steering half-way between those who believe the millions unable to find private jobs should be cared for by a dole or cheapest possible jobs and those, on the other extreme, who would have relief used as an instrument for equalizing wealth.

Since 1933 when the Federal Government took over the major burden of relief to forestall America's first threat of mass starvation, relief policy has vacillated. In the six intervening years, many lessons have been learned. None has been more impressive than that taught by the recent strike crisis, establishing relief for the individual as a privilege offered by Government and not a right.

In general, strikers who stayed off the job in protest of the abandonment of the union scale of wages in relief work, as well as those who are being dismissed because they have worked for the WPA for 18 months or more, will all have to be re-certified as to need, before they can get back on the WPA.

Pass Jobs Around

Delving into the intent of the House Committee that wrote the 18-month layoff provision into the new relief act, Col. Francis C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, feels that the policy hereafter must be to pass jobs around among the unemployed. New assignments will be made according to need, and not on the basis of any previous service. The WPA already has a waiting list of approximately 700,000 among whom may be many who are more in need than the 650,000 to be laid off before September 1.

Dropping the union wage scale that came in with the WPA has blasted the theory that relief wages should be a model for private wages. The longer working month has the effect of bringing the average WPA wage down from 48 to 40 cents an hour, though the same "security wage" of \$52.50 a month is maintained. WPA chiefs, advocating the longer work month, have apparently lost interest in organized labor's contention that relief wages should not act as a prop for wages in private industry.

Though the Federal Government still pays most of the bill, state responsibility for the WPA is arranged by two provisions in the new law, requiring (1) a 25 per cent state contribution after

Jan. 1 for all non-Federal projects; and (2) local sponsorship for all music, writers' and arts projects, heretofore all-Federal.

Changes in Relief

Federal relief policy has undergone many changes in its short existence. It began in 1933 when President Roosevelt brought Harry L. Hopkins from the New York State Relief Administration to divide up among the states the first direct grants for the needy. Six months later—in November, 1933—followed the dramatic creation of the Civil Works Administration, which mobilized a huge army of 4,000,000 and tied them over the darkest winter of the depression on the first Federal works program. CWA was disbanded in March, 1934, and the old Federal Emergency Relief Administration revived, with emphasis on work rather than "grocery basket relief."

In June, 1935, President Roosevelt set up the Works Progress Administration, proposing that the Federal Government thereafter care for all "employables" and the states provide for the "unemployables."

At no time has Federal relief policy included care for all unemployed. Today, with 10,000,000 or so still out of work orders have gone out to have the WPA rolls down to 2,100,000 cases by Aug. 1. State relief programs are calling for slightly over 2,000,000 others, including a considerable portion of the "employables" whom President Roosevelt once said were a Federal responsibility.

1940 Relief Bill

With the passage of the 1940 relief bill, Congress has for the first time taken a major responsibility in shaping details of relief policy. Some of the changes—such as elimination of the union wage—were approved by Colonel Harrington. The 18-month limitation and the elimination of geographical wage differentials, to go into effect Sept. 1, he objected to.

By next Jan. 1, all the relief reforms representing the best combined thought of Congress and specialists in relief problems will be in effect. Doubtless there will still be flaws to be corrected in future relief bills. Some of the new requirements may so cripple the efficiency of WPA projects, as Colonel Harrington predicts, that they will have to be rescinded.

Every year brings a permanent relief policy closer. It is becoming evident that the main consideration is not what the program will build in the way of material improvements but what effect it will have on the human beings concerned. The consensus at present appears to be that relief should be adequate, but not too adequate to make Americans lazy or to interfere unduly with private enterprise.

'Bounce Back' Ocean Survey

NEW YORK, July 22.—The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey began today survey of about 50 miles of the ocean bottom off Nantucket, near Block Island. Commander Frank S. Borden, who is in charge of the survey, said the shoals, submarine lands, and valleys would be charted in great detail to show any dangerous condition that may exist, with the result that navigators would be able to operate their craft with greater safety. The work will be done aboard the United States yacht Oceanographer.

MIAMI, FLORIDA.—A great network of shoals and valleys extends along the entire length of the Atlantic Coast about 100 miles out to sea, Commander Borden continued. The area near Block Island contains the chief menace to navigation in the area, however, he held, adding that in prehistoric times, these valleys and shoals were part of the mainland, but were worn down by the elements. He said that in time it might be possible to extend the ocean-bottom survey to the entire Atlantic Coast.

The Oceanographer has been on survey work since 1930, and recently has been surveying the coast from Virginia Capes to 150 miles east of Cape Cod. The work started today will tie in with the Virginia Capes-Cape Cod survey and with a survey to be made off the Maine Coast next year.

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Lutherans Blame Both Capital And Labor for Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22.—Organized labor and organized capital are equally responsible for the "strife and differences" in industrial relationship in the United States today, in the opinion of a Commission of seven Lutheran theologians which has been studying social problems at the Prince George Hotel here. It holds that both organized labor and organized capital should be equally responsible to society and should put aside selfishness and personal ambition in recognizing this responsibility.

The Commission adjourned late yesterday after having canvassed the situation as thoroughly as it found necessary. It will now compile its report and submit it to the Philadelphia World Conference in Philadelphia from May 24 to June 2 of next year, when its conclusions will be acted upon.

The Commission was unanimous. It was said, that Christianity must be primarily concerned with justice for all persons, and while racial differences must be recognized, such differences afford no ground upon which to justify racial prejudice.

Approximately 15,000 delegates representing 27 countries and 80,000,000 church members are expected at the Philadelphia conference.

Leaders Disagree Neutrality Delay To Hurt Business

NEW YORK, July 22 (P)—Some industrialists and financial leaders said yesterday they were puzzled by President Roosevelt's remarks at a Hyde Park press conference that postponement of neutrality revision by Congress until next session would hurt business.

Generally speaking, leaders agree that there is a substantial business pickup under way, that it is in part due to belief general war in Europe is not likely in the immediate future.

Some leaders agree with the President's view that Neutrality Act revision would tend to prevent war. However, opinion on the question is mixed and most of those whose opinions were asked did not agree with the President that postponement of the question would hurt business.

General business trends do not rest fast enough to indicate whether the two setbacks to the Administration's neutrality plans, administered a week ago Tuesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and last Tuesday night by Senators at the White House conference, affected the general business pick-up, leaders and economists said.

The stock market usually is more responsive. A week ago Tuesday, the day of the Senate Committee action, and Wednesday, the day following, the Associated Press index for 60 stocks showed, respectively, 4-10 point and 9-10 point rises. Volume for Tuesday was 424,850 shares. On Wednesday, the day after the President's first detail, it was more than double in volume, 914,180 shares.

Union Uses Law Instead of Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A labor union here has gone to court to secure enforcement of a contract, rather than strike. This rare action was taken by the Fur Workers' Union, Local No. 71, Congress of Industrial Organizations, against the Rockwell Fur Company, following a dispute over wages and overtime. In an order handed down by Judge Paul S. Carroll in District Court, the company is permanently restrained from violating terms of the contract with the union. The contract, covering wages, hours and working conditions, expires April 1, 1940.

Under procedure of the union, any disputes that cannot be settled in discussion between the union and the management must be referred to Rabbi Albert S. Gordon, arbitrator.

Arizona City Employees Lose Minimum Wage Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—First loophole in Arizona's much debated Minimum Wage Law for public employees came to light when the Supreme Court ruled that 36 City of Phoenix employees were not entitled to collect \$39.752. Under that law, the wages fixed by the State Highway Commission for skilled and common labor automatically become the wages paid by all political subdivisions. A new scale was adopted by the Commission in 1937, just after a new Phoenix annual budget had gone into effect. But the city officials held to the budget and employees sued for the difference between the scale and the wages they actually received.

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Indian Girls in Suits They Wove and Tailored

Top: Group of high school seniors of Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota, wearing suits they made from yarn they dyed themselves. Lower: Nellie Buffalo Chief, left, assistant to Flora Dee Gorfirth, right, Rosebud Reservation Director of Weaving.



Indian Girls Weave Modish Cloth And Tailor Their Fall Ensembles

ROSEBUD, South Dakota.—In good season for the modish fall styles are the Indian girls of the High School class of '39, Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota, who wore and made their own graduation suits. Not only did they cleverly tailor them, but they dyed the yarn and wove it into the durable and soft-toned cloth from which the suits were made, selecting the up-to-date pattern of their choice, but keeping the cost of the suit within \$5.50 including buttons, lining, and zippers.

The young lady in the photograph, Edith Hope, sporting the light suit, also wove a pastel blue material for the suit of the director of weaving, Flora Dee Gorfirth, who teaches this useful and decorative art to the Sioux girls on both the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Reservations and insists that they know how to set up the loom, mend any break in it, and produce a finished piece of cloth.

As Pine Ridge is almost 200 miles west from Rosebud, while Miss Gorfirth is at the former, Nellie Buffalo Chief is her very able weaving supervisor at the latter. At Pine Ridge, too, during the last nine months, 900 pieces were woven, such as rugs, blankets, dresses, coats, jackets, shirts, scarves, and belts, practical articles for the home and wearing apparel.

But don't think of these Sioux weavers as being out on the desert before a hand-made loom and in picturesque Indian costume. Oh, no these Rosebud lasses have succumbed to the lure of the "permanent" and now in their natty, tailored suits are ready for that date or some profitable office position.

Voicing the opposition of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Senator David L. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, told the Senate that "a good grade of reclaimed wool is preferable to a poor grade of virgin wool" and that it is "satisfactory service, not supposed quality, that counts."

"Virgin wool" he argued, "is not necessarily superior, as the label would imply."

The wool labeling measure is a phase of the Federal Trade Commission "truth-in-fabric" that has already resulted in trade practice agreements providing for accurate labeling and advertising of rayon, fur, and silk.

Testimony on the wool bill indicated that about 50 per cent of the fiber used in wool manufacturing in the United States has been used before.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A 20-year-old movement to improve wool manufacturers to disclose the amount of reworked wool in their products appeared today to be near a successful conclusion as the Senate passed 48 to 23, a "truth-in-fabrics" bill sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission.

In the House, the measure has been reported out of committee favorably and has the best chance for passage in its long history. Last session the bill was approved by the Senate but lost out in the adjournment rush.

The bill requires wool manufacturers to label accurately the fiber content of their product, including the amount of reclaimed wool therein. It is sponsored by consumer groups and by manufacturers of expensive wools who have difficulty in meeting competition of lower-priced wools.

SENATE SAYS 'ALL WOOL' NOT ENOUGH; LABEL MUST SAY HOW MUCH IS SHODDY

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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Religious Liberty Leads Goals Of Baptist Alliance

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22 (P)—

Opening a seven-day world meeting, Baptists of 80 nations prepared today to throw the full weight of their influence against religious intolerance, racial persecution, and war.

These questions were topmost in the discussions of thousands of messengers from national and regional organizations as they swung into the sixth congress of Baptist World Alliance.

Their sentiment for world-wide religious freedom will find expression in a pronouncement the Executive Committee arranged to present to the congress.

Declarations will be aimed specifically at religious repression in Russia and Rumania, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke of London, General Secretary of the Alliance, announced after a closed session of the Committee.

In contrast with conditions he said exist in these countries, Dr. Rushbrooke described the outlook in Spain as bright with "every evidence Gen. Francisco Franco's pledges to secure the greatest religious toleration are going to be carried out."

In the cause of peace, an international court with a police force adequate to enforce its ruling will be suggested in a report to the congress by a commission headed by Dr. N. J. Nordstrom of Stockholm, Sweden.

The racial question will be taken up in addresses and, Alliance leaders said, is likely to be the subject of a congress declaration.

Set to open the congress was a parade beginning at noon with five bands to lead the messengers in automobiles and afoot from the State Capitol through the center of the city. Boy Scouts were assigned to bear the flags of all nations represented in the procession through streets already festooned with national emblems.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Truett of Dallas, Texas, Alliance President, will call the congress into session at the Atlanta Baseball Park. Seats were available at the stadium for 35,000.

Soy Bean Planting Gains in 3 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ERIE, Pa., July 22.—Soy beans have become one of the most popular farm crops in northwestern Pennsylvania, western New York and northern and northeastern Ohio.

Ashtabula County, Ohio, which averaged more than 5,000 acres in soy beans each year for the past half dozen years, will produce a crop from a 60 per cent larger acreage this year. Meanwhile Erie and Crawford Counties, in Pennsylvania, have this year doubled the 6,000 acres planted in this crop during the past few years.

Chautauque County, in New York State, following the example of its Pennsylvania and Ohio farmer neighbors, is now producing approximately 50 per cent more soy beans than ever before, while Lake County, in northeastern Ohio, has more than tripled its acreage and now has 5,000 acres in soy beans, due largely to the erection of a soy bean processing plant in Painesville, that State.

Farmers have been learning the importance of soy beans for livestock feeding since before the World war.

The largest potato growers of the area use soy beans as a legume to be plowed under for soil building, to decided advantage. Fruit growers are using soy beans in vineyard and orchard practice.

One large producer of alfalfa meal is processing soy bean hay through his drier and grinder and many farmers consider it equal to alfalfa meal for poultry and stock feeding.

Coast Guard Rushes To Aid of Pandora

SEWARD, Alaska (P)—The Coast Guard cutter Morris was

proceeding across the Gulf of Alaska under forced draft July 22 to the aid of the "Northwest Passage" bound schooner Pandora, which grounded off Cape St. Elias in Southeastern Alaska.

The Morris, which left Seward at 4 p. m. July 21 when the light-house keeper at the Cape reported the 38-foot Pandora's accident, was expected to reach the made-over halibut schooner's side in 13 hours.

The Pandora expedition, seeking to be the first ever to travel around North America, west to east, is headed by Dr. Homer Kellhams, farmer-evangelist from Oklahoma.

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Anthracite Operators' Check Shows Drop in 'Bootleg' Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 22.—"Bootleg" anthracite coal tonnage is decreasing for the first time since 1932, according to figures prepared by legitimate operators on the tonnage of the illegal coal trucked from the anthracite districts.

Some observers here predict that the decline will continue; that the depression-born industry of unauthorized mining eventually will cease of its own limitations before a solution would be had through legislation. Steadily mounting costs, increasing hazards, and gradual restriction of the market were cited as reasons. They base their predictions on these factors:

1. The readily accessible supply is diminishing.
2. As the makeshift mines go deeper, costs increase.
3. Hazards increase as the free-lance miners go deeper.
4. Rising costs alone will equalize the selling price.

Joseph Brennan, President of the Independent Miners' Association, said the decline might be as steady as the growth of free-lance mining. He laid this primarily to restrictions of the "bootleg" market by the laws of surrounding States.

Only rough estimates of the number of unhired miners and the tonnage they produce have been available. The State Department of Mines and other authoritative sources have kept no

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

The Junior Explorers—As Enthusiastic Showmen

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
StudentsHalf the Fun of Expeditions
Is the Exhibit AfterThe Junior Explorers Display Their Wares With
Enthusiasm—From Dinosaurs to Spring Peepers

By Alice Chamberlain Kendall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the New England Museum of Natural History as winter comes on, Junior expeditioning takes a turn into the past—specifically the Jurassic, Triassic, and Cretaceous past. Back through the eons Explorers pick their way, until they come into that fantastic land of the Age of Reptiles. Dinosaur hunts begin. The Museum and Public Library become depleted of paleontology works. Monster arguments ensue that toss millions of years recklessly about. Or perhaps Leon and Conrad just quibble as to the correct pronunciation of *Diplodocus* or the length of the tail of *Tyrannosaurus*.

And the length of his tail actually is important. For right in the Museum lecture room, *Tyrannosaurus* and his tribe are being modeled into life by as many hands as take kindly to clay and like to wield a brush. Not only do the dinosaurs appear, but around them begin to sprout the ancient horsetails, clubmoss trees, and clumps of cycads. On the brink of a glassy sea, finback lizards disappear themselves. *Brontosaurus* browses in improvised meadows, and *Tyrannosaurus* shows his teeth as *Triceratops* draws near. In the sandy foreground plainly to be seen is a nest of dinosaur eggs, an exact reproduction of those found in the Gobi Desert, as exact as William can make them, cracks and all, just like the ones in the photograph. And overhead from the top of a palm-leaved cycad rise a flock of flying lizards. They have been carved by Leon out of

balsa wood and now with the support of invisible wires spread their prehistoric wings in air.

Before the finishing touches have dried on the Age of Reptiles, another exhibit is well under way. Three successive 100-pound bags of sand have arrived and been gleefully dumped on a big table against the wall. In the Museum storeroom a Cape Cod background has been found and with alacrity it is slipped into place—the perspective of sea and dunes being perfectly adjusted to the preamble of billowing sand. And when the tide goes out on that beach, the multitude of mollusks, crabs, and starfish to be seen is amazing. Shore birds alight too, a trim tern flying gracefully over. And you may pick up a shell and look at it—with Saul's permission. But be sure to put that "angel wing" back in the sand just as you found it, the siphon end up and not down, for Saul is particular about such details. He has become the Club's conchologist.

"Yes, Saul really knows more about some of these things than I do," says the Museum Curator of Marine Invertebrates. The shells are his own. He has walked from Revere to Nahant to collect them. Often James, Arnold, and John go with him and together they pursue the outgoing tide as a hunter his quarry. No day is too cold nor wind too fierce to turn Saul off his course when steering for ten-ribbed whelks or chestnut clams. And the finding of one pearly pandora is enough to fill the conchologist's cup to the brim. When Saul found his, he returned with a wind-ruddy face and in his eyes the gleam of cresting seas.

Hobby Shows

Of course, half the fun of expeditioning is in the exhibiting that follows after. The Explorers contribute to more than one Hobby Show. And they display their wares with such effectiveness and enthusiasm that the results are equally gratifying both to themselves and the amiable Public who stand by to look, listen, and sometimes recount for the benefit of the boys their own adventures afield.

At last comes spring and a vacation week at hand. Why not a Spring Show of our own, right in the Museum! The indigenous idea takes root. Over night the plans are laid. Paleontologists begin to grope up their dinosaurs, conchologists to re-arrange their shells. Saul lugs in some rocks from the Museum driveway, to make a tide

pool on the beach. At least there is one thing that rocks are good for! John with a corps of assistants is taking charge of the live exhibits. They include a ring-necked snake, a pair of musk turtles, and an alligator. Frogs of various kinds are corralled in moss-bottomed terrariums and a whole orchestra of Spring peepers is on hand.

A "kind friend" contributes her beach wagon, a mother her car; and it is thanks to them that Saul and Arnold are able to fill their salt-water tide-pool—and that Ernest, Edward, George, and Paul are whisked up country to gather materials for a rhodora pool. They return with all the ingredients, except rhodora, which isn't in blossom yet, but there are plenty of mosses and fiddle heads, and they have some hepatica and a lovely pine-needle patch of arbutus. Charles procures an enormous second-hand refrigerator pan which does excellent duty as a pool. And Edward and George construct a hill out of orange crates, cover it with meal bags and sprinkle the whole liberally with moss, oak leaves, and pine needles.

On a projecting rock a chipmunk lifts observant paws, a rabbit conceals himself under a little pine, fox sparrows scratch in the oak leaves and a red-wing lights in the alders above the pool. And down in the pool, sure enough, Spring peepers are beginning to tune up.

An Exciting Week

The Show is scheduled to run for a week, the program including special talks and movies. Jimmie is going to put on some stereoscopic slides of Windy, his pet swallow. Windy, who fell out of a nest in the barn, was brought up in a strawberry basket, ate crickets and grasshoppers, and lived to take his place in the sky—returning each night to a boy's hand, and a strawberry basket.

It was an exciting afternoon, the last one before the Show began. A mother of two of the boys comes in, "I wish," she says, "that there could be a reporter here from every paper in the city—to see what these boys are doing. I never saw boys having such a good time."

Whenever the door of the room opens as much as a crack, visitors are sure to look in. Often they walk in, and this is rather disconcerting to the boys. Finally George prints a sign and tacks it on the door. The notice says, PLEASE KEEP OUT—MEN WORKING.

Third of Five Saturday Articles

Quiet Game to Play
With Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An easy game to play with a child when mother has a few moments' leisure is drawing pictures suggested by words. The nearest book or newspaper is opened at random, and with eyes shut, the child puts a finger anywhere on the page. Whatever his finger touches, the mother must represent in some figure or scene it brings to her mind. Words like "fire," "barn," "dress" are easy, but "lovely," "black" and other adjectives are harder, while "fate" or "forget" and similar words will cause much fun and weird drawings. If it is a word which cannot possibly be pictured, it is mother's turn to shut her eyes and point, and the child must try to draw the picture for the next word. This would be a pleasant, quiet game to play with one or more children just before bedtime.

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Jimmie Shows His Pet Swallow, Windy, to a Fellow Junior Explorer

Little Boys Like to Be Mothers, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont

Dear Editor:

"But little boys don't want to play with dolls!" said my husband in a voice of complete scorn. "Other people's boys may, but my son never will!"

Is there a father or a mother in whom these words find an echo of agreement? Then our experience may interest you. It may hold surprises for you too, but if so, I am sure you will not be more astonished than my husband.

When the "Ladybug" joined

The Parent

our family at the exquisite age of zero, her two-and-a-half-year-old brother was as well prepared for her arrival as two thoughtful parents could make him. He watched her with the greatest interest and pleasure, and could not bear to be absent while I was taking care of her. This had its drawbacks. He wanted to handle everything on her tray. While she was having a quiet bottle, he was turning somersaults on the bed. "Mom! Watch me!" I found

myself continually saying "Don't." This was disquieting for the baby, and repressive for him. To shut him out of the nursery seemed unloving, but something had to be done.

After some thought, I bought a cheap but good and quite lifelike rubber baby doll, with moveable arms and legs and head. I dressed her comfortably in a diaper (fastened by tiny snaps, not pins) and put a 4-ounce nursing bottle, complete with nipple, beside her in an open box in the nursery, and said nothing. The next morning as I was bathing the baby, a clear and awestruck little voice floated in to me: "Mom! Did you see this little, new baby?"

"Would you like to have her for your own baby?" said I hopefully.

"Oh, yes!" said the little voice, simply breathless with excitement.

So thereupon my young son plunged wholeheartedly and devotedly into motherhood. Never was there a more gentle and faithful mother. While I bathed the Ladybug, he bathed his baby; while I gave a bottle, so did he; when I tucked the little one into bed, he was tucking in, too, with great care, and saying during each process exactly the same things he had heard me say to his sister. No more bids for attention, no more repressive and unconstructive "don'ts"; but a satisfying and absorbing occupation for a little boy the quietest and loveliest moments of home life. And a completely unexpected self-portrait for mother! What more could anyone want!

For the further convincing of skeptical parents, may I add that since he was old enough to distinguish them, my mothering little boy's greatest interests have been trains, steam shovels, cement mixers, steam rollers, and other large and moving mechanisms. They still are, but given a good, hot day, he does love to bathe his baby still.

(Mrs.) N. B.

A Saturday Column

COEDUCATIONAL United States

Five Kids Together?

Where the animals can be well cared for, their presence as part of the child's school experience is likely to be both satisfying and educational. And how children love baby animals! Stories, poems, pictures, nature study, farm life study, and many other things, all linked up and integrated with the famous 3 R's, enter into the curriculum. The little girls with the two baby goats are at the Bement School, Deerfield, Mass.



Johnnie came into the kindergarten one morning crying as if his heart would break. "Why, Johnnie," I asked, "what is the matter?"

"My mother spanked me," he sobbed.

"What did you do, Johnnie?"

"I didn't do anything. I just told her that I saw a cow with a bonnet on. And I did! But she said I lied. She said it didn't have a bonnet on."

By using much patience we got the rest of the story. A bonnet was something to wear on the head, and the cow had something on her head, therefore, she was wearing a bonnet. This was logical reasoning on the part of the child, and a case of misunderstanding on the part of the mother.

According to Johnnie, it was his mother who had lied, and he bitterly resented the punishment which he had received. In his childish eyes she had failed him.

It is a serious thing when mothers and fathers lose the trust and confidence of their children through misunderstanding or lack of wisdom. If children distrust their parents it is likely to be the parents' fault, because children are naturally trusting.

The task of answering the incessant questions of the average child is enough to tax the patience of most mothers, but to fail the child through not taking the trouble to get his viewpoint, or through lying to him to stop his

questions, is worse than no answer at all; because if a child once detects this carelessness or deceit he will never have the same confidence in his mother again.

In the kindergarten if a question is asked which cannot be easily answered, the plan is always to tell the child that it will be looked up in a book and the answer given the next day. This method not only serves to satisfy the questioner, but introduces the use of books and the desirability of knowing how to read in order to be able to find the answers for himself. It is honest and helpful to say, "I do not know, but I can find out." To baffle the child, however, with our lack of understanding and consideration, or to deceive him with a deliberately wrong answer is not enlightenment but darkness.

E. L. V.

School Radio Scripts

School Radio Scripts, a 117-page mimeographed collection of program bulletins and sample scripts from 25 American cities, has recently been published by Miss Blanche Young, Director of Radio Activities, Indianapolis Public Schools. Copies which may find extensive use in teacher training courses in summer schools may be secured directly from Miss Young, 1410 North Delaware, Indianapolis, Indiana. The price per copy is \$1, with discounts for quantity orders.—From Education by Radio.

The Country Day School Plan

A Thoroughly Co-operating Home Is Essential

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The country day school, the private day school with many of the advantages of the boarding school, interwoven with those of the home, is increasing in numbers at an interesting rate. The plan of the country day school is to keep the child throughout his entire day, including his play time and his study time; to return him to his parents late in the afternoon, for evening and night. For parents who feel keenly that they wish to have the children living at home, yet who like the social play of the boarding school, the supervised study, and the regular hours, the country day school is often the ideal solution in the choice of a private school.

Parents Should Ask Themselves

From the school's point of view, looking at the child and his needs, a thoroughly co-operating home, willing to be far more than a good home but also an outpost of the school, is essential. A child having one sort of atmosphere and treatment at school all day, and another at home, is handicapped. Parents who decide upon the country day school should ask themselves how ready they are to work with the school. This is especially true if the school is a progressive type. A child who is guided to think for himself at school is badly mixed up if at home he is "run" along old lines.

Opportunities Great

But in the case of any private day school, "country day" or otherwise, the opportunities of parents are tremendous. We are, I think, only just beginning to realize this. A child should not have to

live two kinds of lives. His school and his home should be working together, proud of one another, in tune. It stands to reason that this is true of parents and the public schools. Parent-teacher associations are continually pointing this out. How much more should it be true of a private day school and the parents who deliberately withdraw their children from free schools in order to send them to advantages that they consider worth paying extra for. If the private day school—be it "country day" in plan or otherwise—is your choice; as parents, then, you have also chosen to combine home and school in an integral experience for the child, and they must be made one through mutual co-operation and understanding.

M. J. T.

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Swiss Likely to Side With Food Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA—Trade, rather than armaments or natural defense barriers, is seen here as the key to Swiss neutrality.

While this little country is making every effort to give military consolidation to its protectors—the great mountain ranges—it is recognized that economic pressure might undermine resistance.

Switzerland holds one of the key positions on the Continent. If it remains unshaken in its determination to defend its soil it will be a difficult and expensive task to break through. Neutrality will then be respected, and war, more difficult to wage, will become less likely.

During the World War, Switzerland faced starvation between warring enemies and tight economic blockades; it owed its salvation to the American and French Governments which allowed supplies to reach it in 1918 through the French harbor of Sète on the Mediterranean. The ships with the task of transporting foodstuffs for Switzerland from the United States to Sète then flew the Swiss flag, which was thus for the first time seen on the seas.

The situation is now somewhat different. At present, well over two-thirds of the Swiss external trade is carried on the Rhine, and uses the city of Basel as its harbor. About 3,000,000 tons yearly go this way to reach the Swiss "shores"; and even Rumanians prefer to send wheat this long detour from the Black Sea through Istanbul, Gibraltar and the Netherlands to the Rhine, since water is less expensive than rail.

War Would Close Rhine
But in case of war, the Rhine would be closed, and Switzerland would have to resort to other means of transport. A surprising but actual fact is that the Swiss National Railways are not equipped to supply traffic to the French harbors on the Mediter-

anean, and fetch food from there, as they were during the World War. Neither would the French railways find themselves in a position to fill this bill. As a result, Switzerland may have to face the predicament of choosing between starvation and taking sides, that is, taking the side of those who will provide it with food.

Under such conditions, the problem of using the Rhône River as Switzerland's waterway to the sea, assumes international significance. The Rhône comes out of the Lake of Geneva and flows 300 miles into French territory before it reaches the Mediterranean. It is the only French waterway accessible from Switzerland. Through Italy and the River Po, Switzerland could reach the Adriatic.

Works are now rapidly being completed south of Lake Maggiore, so that within a few months craft will be able to reach Locarno, on the Swiss shore of Lake Maggiore, northwest of Milan. As long, however, as Italy remains a partner in the "Axis," this new waterway is no answer, and relief against possible economic pressure still has to be sought through the French Rhône.

French Silent on Rhône
The French authorities had so far remained reticent about regulating the Rhône. They considered that their advantage lay rather in the use of Marseilles or Sète harbors for Switzerland, with rail-way communication to the Swiss boundary.

The technical aspect of the problem is therefore attracting international attention. The Rhône is navigable from Marseilles to Lyons (a stretch of 200 miles), and up to Gênes, 23 miles southeast of Geneva, and 20 miles from the Swiss boundary. There the river passes in deep canyons through the Jura Mountains. In one place, called "la Perte du Rhône" (the Rhône's loss), the roaring waters have delved their way deep under the soil, and actually disappear underground. A dam is now under construction near this place, and the "Perte du Rhône" will shortly be buried under a lake.

The new sheet of water will stretch as far as the Swiss boundary. But another dam is necessary to enable the boats to reach Geneva; it is now in course of construction.

of construction (in Swiss territory). Then a water tunnel will permit them to reach, under the northern part of the town, directly under the League buildings, the lake of Geneva itself. From there a system of canals, stretching their network over the Swiss Plateau, the undulating plain between the Jura Mountains and the Alps, will easily connect the Rhône with points even as far east as Zurich.

A further advantage of the scheme is that it will provide all the regions served with abundant and cheap electric power. On the other hand, the drawbacks are that the Gênes Dam cannot possibly be completed before 1942. What will then be the political situation of Europe, no one knows. But at that date the economic situation of Switzerland will be safeguarded. Until then other means of security have to be found.

Air Line Marks First U. S. Hop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES—Coast-to-coast air service recently celebrated its tenth anniversary with a significant but regularly scheduled round-trip flight between here and New York in less than 32 hours of flying time.

The anniversary flight was made aboard a TWA Sky Chief Douglas airliner; the actual elapsed time for the round trip was 41 hours, 44 minutes, compared with 48 hours, 5 minutes for the one-way trip on July 8-9, 1929, and 98 hours for the elapsed time for the initial round-trip flight.

Considered equally significant was the cutting of cost: Company officials reported that, in the decade, transportation by air has dropped to five cents a mile, from 15 cents.

During the first year, 5,950 passengers were flown by the predecessor of the three transcontinental lines. Now TWA alone flies more than 130,000 passengers a year. For the anniversary flight, original plans called for the presence aboard of Charles A. Lindbergh, who made the first flight in a tri-motored Ford all-metal monoplane, but he was not available.

Romance of Whaling Shattered By Prosaic Tariff on Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, July 22—Alas for the days of top gallants and main royals, of flashing harpoons and whale oil casks piled up on the docks at New Bedford. What would the crews of the Desdemona and the Rousseau, the Charles Morgan and the Greyhound say if they heard the plight of the American whaling industry today?

An expedition of the modern sort, with a modern factory ship and stout Norwegian whalers is ready to put out for the Antarctic. But it seems that the indelible fate industry was displaced. A skillful maneuver at the last Congress and an excise tax was placed on all whale oil where the harpoon ships are not American. There are no such ships in the United States nor Americans to man them—this is now a Norwegian trade and ships are built most economically

in Britain. So the expedition hangs in the balance. To be sure this is no romantic affair of snub-nosed wooden prows and figureheads. Whaling in its revived form is a much less picturesque business. The hand harpoon has given way to the harpoon gun. The U. S. S. *Ulysses*, the factory ship whose owners are trying to get the excise tax repealed at this session of Congress, is a sight to make masters and mates of New Bedford rub their eyes. Hoist a whale on its ample decks and 28 minutes later it is whale oil—all refuse being burned to ash under international agreement.

There is whale conservation, too. Open and closed seasons by international compact. Regulation of the sizes of the whales caught with Coast Guard men along to measure them! And there is competition. The *Ulysses* last year worked with two Japanese factory ships on one side and three Germans on another, and not far away two Norwegian expeditions. There were some 32 expeditions last season and some 39,000 whales caught.

There is even, so we are told, scrimshaw—a revival of the almost legendary art of shipboard carving.

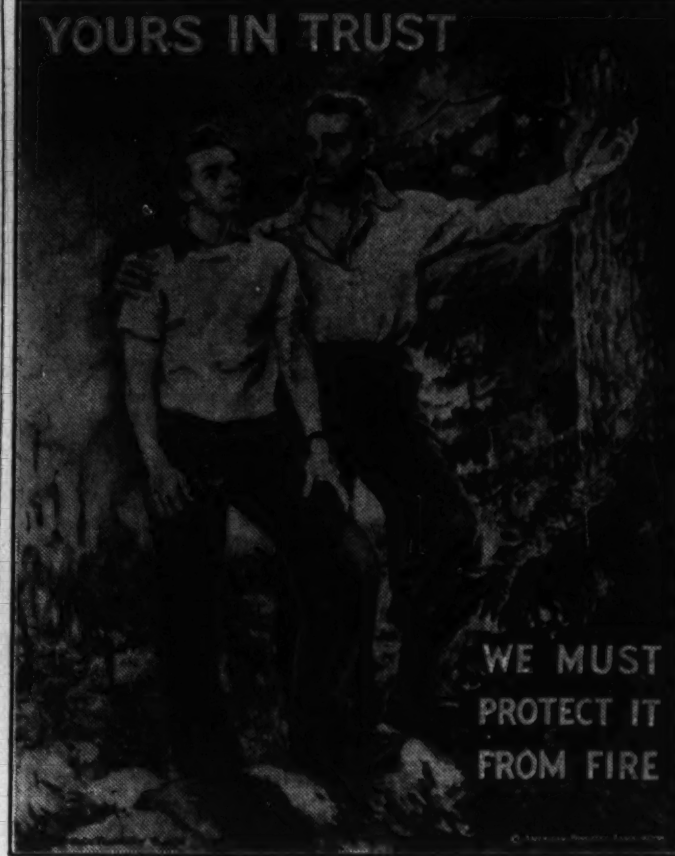
But for all the mass production—probably there are far more whales caught in the Antarctic now than out of New Bedford in its heyday, so the masters of the *Ulysses* say—there is still the fabulous story of the gunner who lets the whale sound, and then guesses where it will come up. And there are soap makers who are glad to get this exceptionally durable and clear oil as an ingredient. In fact, there is so little of this particular type of hard lathering oil available from food and market refuse in the United States that there is a net import of this type of oil.

Yet the ancient conflict home versus trading industry has reared its head and spouted. "Tariff on whale oil!" one hears the ancient harpooner say, incredulously, "forsooth!"

Argentine Diplomacy
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies July 21 passed a Government bill raising the Argentine Legation at Bogota, Colombia, to Embassy status.

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General Motors at N. Y. Fair Provides Glimpse Into Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, July 22—General Motors Corporation's exhibit, situated in the heart of the busy transportation sector of the New York World's Fair, has for its slogan "A Fair Within a Fair." Designed by Norman Bel Geddes, its buildings rise like a city of the future to cover the multitude of displays that crowd its modernistic interior.

A feature of the exhibit is the "futurama," in which General Motors engineers have portrayed what they believe will be the answer to the increasingly insistent problem of traffic congestion.

Seated in traveling armchairs, visitors are transported from what appears to be a vast open-air coliseum into a miniature cross-section of America 20 years hence. Traveling for more than a third of a mile through several levels of the building, spectators view, as though from a low-flying airplane, vista after vista of countryside, mountains, villages, cities, and industrial plants.

Said to be the largest scale-model panorama ever built, the "futurama" covers 35,739 square feet. It represents the work of more than 500 model makers, artists, and designers from many fields and contains more than 1,000,000 small trees, 500,000 indi-

Federal Union Plan Wins Added Support in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)
form matters less than the "substance," and this substance he calls the principle of union—union for the defense of freedom in the first place, union for creative construction of peace in the second; but above all, union or the beginning of union now, without further loss of precious time.

Others have come along different roads to the same conclusion as Mr. Stead, and indications from the early steps of the Federal Union movement here are that a great many more will jump at this new opportunity to avert world chaos.

Aid for Lawmakers Urged in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERKELEY, Calif.—A recent survey by the University of California Bureau of Public Administration shows need of an official State Legislative Council, which was formed in 1913 to give legislators may be informed "on complex and multitudinous questions of policy, economics, law, business organization and finance."

The study was undertaken at the request of members of the 1939 Legislature, so that means might be found of facilitating legislative process and of averting such record-breaking sessions as the one recently held at Sacramento. The report points out that such a council would "arrange a legislative program in the interim, prepared on the foundation of thorough research and study of the needs of the people, and the type of legislation required to fit those needs."

The Council would supplant the State Legislative Council, which was formed in 1913 to give technical assistance on bill drafting and to advise on the occasional necessity of law revision.

City Maritime History Shown in Philadelphia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, June 9—The largest collection of maritime material ever exhibited in Philadelphia was opened to the public last week at the Atwater Kent Museum.

Known technically as the Annual Exhibition of the Ship Model Society, the display features the largest array of ship models ever assembled here. Clippers, schooners, brigs, sloops, and men-of-war are shown in a nautical setting relating the growth of Philadelphia as a "sea-faring town."

Bridges Assailed By Rival Union At Trial Clash

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22 (AP)—Belief Harry Bridges "sold" longshoremen "down the river" to satisfy his own egotism when he led them to switch affiliation from the American Federation of Labor to the Congress of Industrial Organizations was expressed today by a Government witness at the Australian-born labor leader's deportation hearing.

Eugene Dietrich, international organizer for the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association, who had testified Mr. Bridges was a Communist and the cost longshore leader's wife herself had indicated he was a member of the Communist Party, was asked on cross-examination:

"Did you and Bridges disagree on the question of C. I. O. affiliation?"

"Like the North and South Pole," replied Mr. Dietrich, who remained with the I. L. A. as an international organizer after most of the coast units, with Mr. Bridges as their leader, had switched to the C. I. O. and changed the name of the organization to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

"Is that one of Bridges' policies which you thought detrimental to the Union?" asked Richard Gladstein, defense attorney.

"I think he sold them (the longshoremen) down the river," Mr. Dietrich answered, "not for monetary gain but to satisfy his own egotism."

Frederick Allen of San Francisco, former secretary of the Fish Reduction Workers Union, who said he was a member of the Communist Party from January to November, 1937, followed Mr. Dietrich to the stand. He gave further evidence designed to support the Government's contention Mr. Bridges belonged to the Communist Party and is deportable as a member of an organization advocating violent overthrow of the United States Government.

James Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, who is conducting the hearing, questioned Mr. Dietrich about his testimony concerning Mrs. Bridges.

Mr. Dietrich admitted on cross-examination he had been given a bad conduct discharge from the Navy, had a drunken driving arrest on the books against him on the Mexican border, and had been imprisoned in two law suits against Mr. Bridges and the present C. I. O. longshoremen's union.

S. C. Farm Values Register Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina participants in the Farm Security Administration program have increased their net worth by \$3,979,400 and simultaneously are paying off their loans, according to a survey released here by the Administration, revealing that this net gain, over and above all financial obligations, have been made by 6,922 typical rehabilitation borrowers in the State since they first sought FSA aid. The average gain in net worth per family aggregated \$574.90.

The report stressed the fact that 11,143 borrowers in the State already have repaid \$2,784,409 of the \$5,500,752.99 they have borrowed. Although most of the loans were made for a five year period, these figures are all the more remarkable because the majority of families aided were generally considered to be poor credit risks. Borrowers on the average received loans of approximately \$493.65. The 6,922 families covered by the survey reported a total increase in their net worth from \$1,154,704 to \$5,134,200, or 345 per cent by the end of the 1938 crop year. This average of \$574.90 compares with a national average of \$265 for 232,947 families. The average for the Southern states as a whole was \$300.71. During the last crop year alone, the report disclosed, the South Carolina families increased their net worth by \$736,000, or \$106.32 per family. Definite advancement has been made toward enabling borrowers to produce their own food supplies and livestock feed. The study of the 6,922 typical families shows that annual production of canned foods has increased 144 quarts per family; production of meat for home consumption has increased 365 pounds per family; egg production has jumped ahead 97 dozen per family for home consumption; and milk production has increased 364 gallons per family per annum.

Home Fairer Than Fair For Tumbling William

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—All the parents who have been vexed because little Johnny couldn't see the Christmas tree for the lollipop will appreciate just how 3-year-old Willie Ronaldson's father and mother felt at the World's Fair here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ronaldson of Tucson, Ariz., hoped Willie wasn't too young to enjoy at least some of the wonders. He was unimpressed—bored, even. He wanted to play on the grass in the California State Building's Court of Flowers. He wanted the privilege with a single glance of purpose that lasted for hours. Finally, with the gardener's special permission, he got it, and rolled and tumbled happily for an hour and a half.

Then: "Let's go home."

Feline Attachments

YORK Pa., July 22 (AP)—Skipper, a cat, frisked gleefully today because he had a three-day spree. Skipper and Jim are pets of Percy Kehm. They were inseparable. The cat sulked when the crow flew away one night while Mr. Kehm was on a fishing trip and perched in a tree. Jim came back down when Mr. Kehm came back.

Public Invited to View Mars As Ruddy Planet Nears Earth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, July 22—Tomorrow night and throughout the following week while Mars is the most interesting object in the night sky, because of its near approach, Hayden Planetarium will have a telescope and attendant stationed in front of the Planetarium Building at Eighty-first Street and Central Park West for those interested in observing the ruddy planet.

Watchers will see Mars rise like a large salmon-colored globe above the southeastern horizon at the same time the sun is setting. At this time, approximately 7:20 p. m. (E. S. T.), Mars is in opposition in line with the earth and the sun, the earth between Mars and the sun. Four days later Mars will be closer to the earth than it has been for 15 years.

Appears to Move West

"It will be interesting to watch Mars appear to move westward from June 24 to August 24," said Dr. Clyde Fisher, Curator-in-Chief of the Hayden Planetarium. "This spectacle will be visible in the evening sky, and the planet will loop backward from the constellation Capricornus, the sea goat, into Sagittarius, the archer, and then back again into Capricornus."

"This retrogression is not a real motion at all, but only an apparent one, and the planet does not really turn and go westward. In the case of Mars, this apparent retrograde motion is clear when one realizes the earth passes Mars on a smaller orbit, inside of the latter, with a speed of 18½ miles a second, or 66,600 miles an hour, while Mars, in its larger orbit, moves only at the rate of 15 miles a second or 54,000 miles an hour. This makes

Mars seem to go backwards when it is nearest the earth, as a local subway train seems to go backwards to passengers on an express train which passes the local train running in the same direction.

Differences Explained

"There is a difference, however, in this comparison of the apparent backward movement of the planets and subway trains. Planets travel in curved—nearly circular—orbits, which are almost concentric, while subway trains travel on straight, parallel tracks. The change of the angle of view in case of the planets affects the retrogression, but it does not operate in case of the subway trains."

"This backward motion of Mars naturally troubled the ancient astronomers. The great Ptolemy of Alexandria invented epicycles to explain it. He set forth the idea that Mars, for example, revolved around a small circle (epicycle), the center of which revolved around the earth in a much larger circle. In this way he imagined that Mars traveled westward a few weeks occasionally on its journey around the sky. All of the planets go around the sun from west to east, and on this account astronomers speak of the periodical westward motion as 'retrogression.'"

"Various observatories are planning special programs on Mars during this close approach, while many amateurs will train telescopes on the planet in hope of making new discoveries. To see a polar cap, the strange 'canals,' and the dark 'oases' should be within the range of medium-sized telescopes."

Fair's 'Road of Tomorrow' Is It Highway of Future?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, July 22—A ride over the "Road of Tomorrow," winding high over the heads of World's Fair visitors and projected as a possible highway of the future, is a feature of the Ford Motor Company's exhibit at this City's exposition.

The semi-aerial roadway, over which more than 1,000,000 spectators are expected to ride during the Fair, is 2,874 feet long and, spiraling from the ground, winds over the top of the main Ford exhibit building and around an extensive courtyard. A fleet of 30 Ford, Mercury, and Lincoln-Zephyr motor cars pick up visitors at the mezzanine floor and carry them over the road.

Ford engineers hold the spiraling ramp form of highway construction may provide an answer to traffic problems when it will be necessary to construct entrances and exits to and from elevated highways of the future.

Cycle of Production
Dominating the main exhibit hall is a display known as the Ford Cycle of Production, having the appearance of a many-tiered,

gigantic wedding cake. At the bottom of the 30-foot-high display are shown raw materials from which the finished automobile emerges. One hundred and forty-two animated models of workers show how these raw products are extracted and processed.

Three finished automobiles are placed on top of the exhibit, while 87 other models are shown on the tiers. The physical structure of the exhibit itself has attracted wide attention, since it involves complicated engineering problems.

The revolving exhibit was so heavy Ford engineers were forced to float it upon a moat containing 20,000 gallons of water. One hundred feet in diameter and weighing 152 tons, the exhibit is turned by a two-horsepower electric motor.

Dramatic Presentation
Recently engineers enhanced the effectiveness of the turntable exhibit through a short dramatization every half hour. Lights in the exhibition hall are turned down, while searchlights play upon the Cycle of Production. The selection from a classical symphony is played and is followed by a voice delivering a detailed description of the exhibit.

Turning back the pages of automotive history, the Ford exhibit shows the first combustion motor and the first automobile made by Mr. Ford along with a long series of later models.

As a tribute to his friend, Thomas A. Edison, and as an example of the great strides made by American industry during the last 50 years, Mr. Ford has placed in his exhibit the so-called "Jumbo Dynamo" unit of the group of generators Mr. Edison installed in New York City's Pearl Street Power station in 1882. These generators brought the first electric light to the City.

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Italy to Lease Trieste Port to Reich?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, July 22—Reports emanating from Berlin yesterday that Italy had made an offer to Germany of special transshipping facilities at Trieste come after persistent rumors of agreement between the two Axis Powers in regard to Italy's great Adriatic seaport.

The present reported accord which would not involve any specific agreement comes after rumors of a 10 years' lease of the port granted to Germany, which have been contradicted.

The new arrangement as reported, is intended to revive trade which Trieste lost following annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia, it is believed, and would involve the setting aside of a section of the harbor, where goods bound to and from Germany could be transhipped without the customary port and tariff duties.

Trade Essential

Trieste, primarily a transit center, depends upon the volume of goods loaded and unloaded at its wharves each year. As it is the natural port of Central Europe, these goods come from former Austria and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Southern Poland, and even Southern Germany.

With the annexation of Austria, Germany gained control over the



Map shows relative positions of Trieste and northern German ports of Hamburg and Bremen which have been its chief competitors. Rumors indicate that Germany is trying to lease Trieste as free port in talks with Italy.

Trieste, Port of Trade

strategic Austrian railroad network which carries over 50 per cent of the trade of Central Europe, and the economic fate of Trieste automatically became dependent on German good will.

Such good will was not sufficient to prevent trade being diverted from Trieste to the German North Sea ports of Hamburg and Bremen at a great cost to German economy. As the distance from Vienna to Hamburg is 250 miles farther than to the Adriatic port, the German Government was forced to transport goods at a loss, despite the fact that a series of canals, linking central and north European waterways were built for this purpose.

Some Central European products, such as metals, lumber, and wood pulp which would normally pass through Trieste, were withdrawn from trade and used in the German war economy. Orders of raw materials from Near Eastern ports by way of the Adriatic intended for the metal and textile industries of Czechoslovakia, were canceled in an effort to save foreign exchange, trade experts also believe.

Unsolved Problem
All these factors together have reduced the trade passing through the Adriatic port to such an extent that its economic position is

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Crossword Quiz Answers

1. ISHMAEL
2. SLOE
3. IDOL
4. PELL
5. CANTAN
6. ARI
7. OORAN
8. CUB
9. UNT
10. HAM
11. YELL
12. ATE
13. LEWIS
14. TAT
15. GAM
16. TAY
17. ARE
18. AB
19. SEAT
20. ULAT
21. BT
22. TRAI
23. SIDI
24. NILE
25. CLAN
26. ISIRI
27. BELL

Memorandum From Tokyo

Japanese Moderates Ponder Leniency of Western Powers on Their Privileges—China's Resistance a War Surprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

What is the balance sheet of Japan's undeclared war with China, a war which has already, according to Japanese official figures, cost the lives of more than 60,000 Japanese soldiers and sailors? Many foreign observers, military and civilian, believe that this is an understatement. While qualified observers believe that many Chinese claims of victories, accompanied by heavy losses inflicted on the Japanese, are greatly exaggerated, it is quite probable that Japan has already lost a hundred thousand men who have perished, with perhaps double that number disabled and incapacitated.

Japanese who take an optimistic view of the situation are inclined to emphasize the following point. All of China's largest cities and chief ports, together with most of its railways, are under Japanese occupation. If the Chinese, despite their superior numbers, could not hold such cities as Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, and Hankow against the Japanese drives, it is considered here highly improbable that they can ever succeed in driving the Japanese, especially as the landlocked character of the Chinese nationalist territory, with its slow and irregular communications with the outside world, makes it almost impossible to replenish the Chinese munitions regularly from abroad. Japanese, at least those who take an optimistic view of the war, argue that time is on their side, that China's economic capacity for resistance will be worn down before Japan's.

Another favorable point, from the Japanese standpoint, has been the relative passivity of foreign powers with interests in China. A Japanese moderate recently remarked to the writer:

"It's a little hard for us to hold our own against the extremists, because our predictions about strong hostile action by America and Great Britain have not been realized. So long as the Army and Navy feel that they can 'get away with it,' nothing is likely to stop them."

There have, of course, been some instances of firmness, notably the refusal to make any substantial concessions to Japanese demands for a larger share in the administration of the International Convention at Shanghai and the joint landing of British, American, and French marines to parry the Japanese naval landing at Kulangsu, the international concession at Amoy. But most Japanese feel that they have been fortunate in occupying Canton without British counteraction. Hainan Island without French counteraction, and in trading on foreign toes all over China without provoking economic, much less military reprisals.

On the negative side of the balance sheet must be reckoned the stubborn and prolonged character of the Chinese resistance. When the war broke out in the summer of 1937 it was the general opinion in Japan that it would be over in a few weeks, at the most in a few months. Now two

years have passed and a final settlement still seems far away.

Japan's economic structure has possessed more strength and elasticity than some foreign economists have believed. But it is showing signs of wear and tear, and strain. The imports of raw material on which much of Japan's export trade depends are being throttled because of the necessity for giving priority to war materials. There has been a serious drain of gold out of the country, reliably estimated at about \$75,000,000 yen (about 250,000,000 American dollars) in 1937 and at from \$50,000,000 to 75,000,000 yen in 1938. This far exceeds Japan's output of newly mined gold, which is only about 20,000,000 yen a year.

The Emperor himself has set an example which wealthy Japanese are under strong moral pressure to follow by donating many of his gold ornaments to the State. The Imperial name, so revered in Japan, has also been used to promote campaigns for thrift and for the use of home-grown products. Considerable publicity has been issued about the simplicity of the Imperial household regime at the present time and about the substitution of Japanese for foreign foodstuffs and beverages at Imperial banquets.

Probably the liveliest subject of discussion in foreign Embassy circles here is the status of the negotiations for an expansion of the anti-Comintern pact into a full-fledged German-Italian-Japanese alliance. Like the parallel parleys looking to the formation of a Franco-British-Soviet bloc, these negotiations seem to have involved a good deal of running in circles. One day it is rumored that the alliance, under the pressure of the Army, is about to be concluded; the next day Japan is reported to be holding off.

The incidental hardships of the war (a 25 per cent increase in the retail price level, the use of inferior substitutes in fuel and clothing, complete lack of many articles which were formerly imported) have not shaken the surface unity of the people or led to strikes, riots, or anti-war manifestations. But one discerns a division of opinion about the prospects of the war in private conversation with Japanese.

Enthusiastic nationalists believe that an era of Great Japan, of a Japan dominant in East Asia has dawned. They take lightly the present sacrifices on the ground that all empires demand initial hardships but pay for themselves in the end. Not a few businessmen and other moderates, on the other hand, are disconcerted by such developments as the increasing state control of economic affairs, the mounting national debt, the danger of inflation, the closing of many channels of normal foreign trade. Secretly, but none the less sincerely, they hope that the China adventure may be liquidated in a not too distant future through some kind of compromise which will give Japan certain economic benefits and privileges while diminishing the present chronic tension in Japan's relations with the United States and Great Britain.

W. H. C.

Rumanian Wheat for Axis Armaments?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—A plea for a "plan of organized international life" was made when the German term "Lebensraum" or living space on which the modern German theory of empire is based was given a new and more democratic interpretation by Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, in a speech at the opening session of the Rumanian Parliament.

"Given present-day economic conditions," said Mr. Gafencu, "every state enters somewhat into the 'living space' of its neighbor, because all countries depend on each other in order to exist." He contended that if the term were left undefined it was bound to cause trouble—trouble which was enhanced by the disappearance of economic independence among the nations of the world.

Pleads for Plan

Mr. Gafencu pleaded, therefore, for "a plan of organized international life" covering supplies of all products—manufactured goods as well as raw materials—and was glad that "men of ability and responsibility were working to bring this about." In this way, the question of a "living space" could be satisfactorily solved without encroaching on national boundaries, which in the case of Rumania, Mr. Gafencu declared, "are still reserved only for the needs of the Rumanian Nation."

Mr. Gafencu stressed the idea of "a united and indivisible Europe" which he said came to him very strongly during his recent visits to a number of capitals including Berlin, Brussels, London, Paris, Rome, and Belgrade. He said that "the head of a powerful empire on the Continent" whom he did not name, but who is supposed to have been Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, had told him that "at the end of the war of tomorrow" would be "a barren earth in which victor and vanquished would be buried under the same ruins."

Alert Defense

Concerning Rumania's foreign policy, Mr. Gafencu declared that "at the first attempt to touch our property, we shall fight." At the same time, he expressed the Government's desire to be on the best possible terms with all its neighbors, through "friendly and loyal agreements." Such an agreement with Hungary, he added, "would be extremely useful for the organization of peace and good will in the Danube Basin."

Informed observers do not see much prospect of such an agreement in the near future, however. The Parliament Mr. Gafencu was addressing was the first to be elected under the new constitution by which Rumania became a modified "corporative state." Electors were allowed to choose between different candidates all nominated by the Government, no opposition candidates being allowed. The voting age was raised to 30 and the right to vote confined to literates. It is estimated that the various restrictions reduced the number of potential voters to about 11 per cent of the population.

Although no steps appear to have been taken to interfere with the

Yugoslavia Builds Neutrality Defense

By the Associated Press

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, July 21
Yugoslavia is building fortifications along the frontier with Germany as "neutrality insurance," army circles disclosed today.

Five thousand carloads of material have been ordered for construction of artillery emplacements, pill boxes, and tank barricades at border points, they stated.

The Army men said there was no contradiction between the defense program and Yugoslavia's cordial relations with Germany.

"The new fortifications are for the purpose of preserving our strict neutrality in case of a conflict involving neighboring countries," it was stated.

President Inonu of Turkey. It was understood he would discuss military co-operation in case Bulgaria or Hungary sought to take back by force what they lost to Rumania in the World War settlement. Turkey and Greece have British pledges of armed aid similar to that given Rumania.

Junior Farm Clubs Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—A greater increase in members of junior farm clubs took place in 1938 than in any year since 1931, according to a report by Dr. W. V. Longley, Director of Extension for the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. More than 1,000 new members were added to clubs during the year, bringing the total membership to 6,222. Prospects for 1939 indicate a further increase.

secretary of the ballot, complaints are heard from the Hungarian and Bulgarian minorities that they have not got fair representation. The German and Polish minorities are stated to have no such grievances. On the other hand, as it is doubtful whether the new Parliament will have more than advisory powers, some observers feel it does not matter very much either way.

Rumanian-Reich Barter?

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 21 (AP)—An agreement by which Rumania will barter \$50,000 carloads of wheat to Germany and Italy for armaments was reported today by informed sources.

These sources said the deal called for delivery in September of 30,000 carloads to Germany and 20,000 to Italy with the price fixed at 46,000 lei (about \$22) a carload and with payment to be made in military supplies.

Circle of Fear

Thus, diplomats said, the Rome-Berlin Axis paradoxically will assist Rumania's hurried rearmament, which is spurred by fears that the Axis might help Hungary and Bulgaria recover territories which they lost to Rumania in the World War.

The informants said that the wheat-arms deal was arranged following signature of an agreement between the Rumanian Industry Ministry and a German trade delegation which prescribes methods of fulfilling the general trade accord concluded last March.

King Carol Visits
Under that general treaty a large German-Rumanian company financed by Germany will be set up to handle trade between the two countries. German experts will run the company, whose large powers will include the establishment of schools to teach industrial and agricultural technique to Rumanians.

Thus, diplomats said, the Rome-Berlin Axis paradoxically will assist Rumania's hurried rearmament, which is spurred by fears that the Axis might help Hungary and Bulgaria recover territories which they lost to Rumania in the World War.

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New Zealand Safety Project Penalizes Drinking Driver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Drinking by drivers of automobiles will be made an offense in New Zealand when the Government acts on a recommendation of the National Road Safety Council. Heavy penalties will be imposed on any drivers who are convicted under the new law.

The Council is a government-established body charged with scanning all factors relating to security on the roads and representative of all bodies concerned with this problem. Its move was made upon the recommendation of Police Chief Commissioner D. J. Cummings, who first suggested pressing for a new law back in March last. His proposal was referred to a subcommittee which has now approved the plan and brought it before the Council by which it has been endorsed. Only three voted against it.

The new law now sought will provide a penalty for any driver who takes an intoxicating drink while he is driving an automobile, or who drives within a half-hour of having a drink. For a first offense it is proposed a fine of up to £100 and or a three-month jail sentence may be imposed, and the offender's driving license cancelled for a year. For later offences it is proposed that a fine of up to £100, with imprisonment of three months as well, may be imposed and the driving license cancelled for at least three years unless there are special reasons for not doing this.

The Safety Council declares at the same time it is not its aim to achieve a law which will merely demand a lapse of 30 minutes between taking a drink and stepping into the driving seat, and that it does not hold the view that this lapse of time will eliminate the effect of a drink, which factor varies with the individual. Adoption of a law embodying the Safety Council's suggestions appears certain.

This move for road safety follows a whole series of campaigns in the attempt to reduce a rising accident rate which troubled the Government for some time. Educational work, safety zones, plans to eliminate railroad crossings, "safety weeks," in which flags have been hoisted over town halls and kept flying until a local resident has been the victim of a traffic smash, are some of the features of the work up until now. This is to be reinforced by an intensive drive to eliminate unfit drivers as,

Outlaw Labor Spies?

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate Labor Subcommittee approved legislation to outlaw labor spies and use of tear gas and munitions in labor disputes. The legislation was recommended by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

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Friends' Faces

I WISH SOME research chemist would devise a way of converting old photographs into a useful commodity. No doubt he would find plenty of material for his experiments in his own attic; but, if not, he could help him. I have never yet been able to work out a satisfactory course of conduct in regard to the usual accumulation of photographs. Some persons, I am told, burn those for which they no longer have room, but that seems to me to hint at a little pinching in the heart. If one could shove an armful of old photographs into the furnace and shut the door on them, it would be a different matter; but, with an oil-burner, that is impossible. There remains only the open fire. Neither does it seem quite fitting to throw such likenesses into the rubbish barrel, to be negligently distributed over a public dumping-ground. The other course is to keep all photographs, to be handed down as others have been handed down to us.

I have just been looking through some inherited photograph albums. One of them, fastened with ornate gilt clasps and decorated with gold tooling and white china nail-heads, contains nothing but pictures of little children. It opens with a likeness of himself at the age of three. How, then, can I resist it?—He in blouse and shirt trimmed with white braid, striped stockings, and high buttoned boots; or, as an inscrutable infant, leaning against a high-backed chair and extending his arms, one a little wavy; or, as an older He, suffering himself to be taken with a pair of girl cousins. Sister is a small dark-haired beauty, with hair drawn back by a round comb. Again she is a petite miss ready for a promenade, in costume of Scotch bonnet, short jacket, and full plaid skirt—almost complete, even to the pocket-handkerchief and the small, folding umbrella.

Attitudes are conventionalized. Little girls sit on one foot and sometimes display a bit of petticoat edging. Little boys stand with one foot crossed over the other, and look indescribably at odds with the world. Infants in long dresses are maintained against the tufted backs of horsehair chairs by what looks like a miracle of equilibrium for their years, until the supporting hand of a parent becomes discernible in the shadows at the rear. In that world all infants were peaceful and starry-eyed. When they grew to be little boys, they sometimes met the camera with fierce determination; or, if they were little girls, with a noticeable air of self-esteem. One only of the little girls in the album managed to get herself mused in the encounter with the camera and shows by an errant look of hair a hint of the independent disposition that she displayed as a woman.

One of the other albums contains likenesses of my own long-mouthed ancestors. A few of these are in the infant stage, but mostly they are women in full-skirted dresses and men with faces entirely surrounded by hair. They were a bearded lot, those grandfathers and great-grandfathers, great-uncles and cousins of the third and fourth generations. They wore fringes, shovels, full beards, chin whiskers, and long, patriarchal, rippling fountains of hair that made the wearers look like Connecticut versions of Leonardo da Vinci.

I have often wondered how these men, and others of their place and period, found

time to build so many miles of stone walls; but, when I look upon the pictures of the hair on their faces, I understand that by sparing the razor they saved time for the stone-lab.

The men of the album, in so far as their features can be discerned, are severe; the women are serious. Most of them gaze straightforwardly and sternly at me, their descendant, and bid me remember that life is earnest. It is impossible to suppose that a photographer, in those days, ever dared to ask his subject to "look pleasant, please." One alone, a great-grandmother whom I can barely recall, sturdily defies the tradition of the tribe. Voluminous in sober black silk and decorously posed with a book in her hand, she makes no attempt to hide the laughter-lines in her face. She raised five sons; and the two of them that I knew were men who, their looks to the contrary, could see a joke. She is the only one of the family, however, male or female, who allowed a sense of humor to show in a photograph.

I wish someone of a former generation had labeled their pictures. I should like to identify a certain upright young woman in a wide, dotted skirt and a little Eton jacket pinned at the throat and showing white puffs below the bell sleeves. She has dark hair parted in the middle and dark eyes that look honest and courageous, ready to meet fate. Opposite her is a curly-haired man with a dashing mustache who may have been her fate, but I hope not.

And who, I wonder, is a blessed tousle-headed three-year-old in long trousers and an Eton jacket, remarkably like the young lady's except for the breastpin and the white undersleeves?

Old albums contribute much to our knowledge of the history of dress. In mine I learn, for example, that when women's sleeves were wider at the elbow than at armpits or wrist, men's coatsleeves followed the same lines, thus giving proof again of the parallelism between masculine and feminine fashions at any given time. As historical data, the albums have a right to survive.

There are other pictures, however, with more doubtful claims to preservation. There are school pictures, taken at one stage after another of our educational experience; group pictures; photographs dutifully presented by relatives and pupils, always welcome but in the aggregate multitudinous and space-demanding. It is these that make one consider, but momentarily, the fireplace or the waste barrel. If they could be saved they would probably be in time seem as amusing and quaint, and certainly would be as impossible of identification as any in the old albums.

It is well understood that old photographs furnish, on the right occasion, a pleasant parlor pastime. There is nothing that stimulates sociability so much as to show a group of guests pictures of themselves in their early youth. I have in mind a woman who easily made herself the mistress of the assembly at a class reunion by dealing out a hand-bagful of those likenesses about the size of a postage stamp that used to be made by itinerant photographers on rounds from school to school. The ice formed during long separation was broken, and tongues were thoroughly loosened when the "re-unions" saw themselves and one another as Fifth Graders.

It seems that, after all, I have been making out a case for the preservation of all photographs, even of those group pictures which were made by the yard and are the despair of anyone who tries to find storage for them. By implication, I am saying that, because I find Great-Grandmother and Great-Uncle Henry interesting, my descendants of the far future will feel the same way about pictures of my own time. I don't know that the inference is safe. Certainly I have seen nothing in the attitude of my immediate successors to warrant it. One thing, at least, I ought to do; that is, to mark every picture that I save with the name and family connection of the original, and its approximate date. This would be a good occupation on a desert island, if one could only arrange to take the pictures with one in case of shipwreck.

I am not going to discard the old albums, nor am I going to cast my friends' faces to the flames. Just what I shall do, I am not sure. What I am waiting for, I believe, is that research chemist who is going to tell us how to re-make these piles of pasteboard and sensitized paper that symbolize persons we have known, into something properly useful and commemorative.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

A Lithuanian Village Awakens

FROM THE BLUE, nocturnal sky the full moon gazes down upon the forest and pours out its slumbering beams. The treetops are spun with silver. The green hilltop now is white. White, too, are the vans, the roofs of the shops, the roofs of the houses, the somber Polish church, the backs of the horses and the cattle that are bound to the vehicles, the wagonloads of sacks, the wide sandy path, the grass—everything is white, as if sprinkled with silvery powder.

And thus passes the clear summer night, stirred by an cool breeze begins to blow,—

the herald of the dawn. The night grows paler, grayer. Gray shadows spread through the village. A damp mist arises. The roofs and the grass become moist. The moon becomes pale and the silvery dust vanishes. The crowing of a rooster is heard, followed soon by another and yet another, from near and far and from all directions. The hens in the baskets upon the wagons begin to stir and flap their wings. The geese cackle nervously, the horses stamp and neigh.

The moon has set. And now the rim of the horizon is girt with flame. In the trees is heard the chirping of birds. The air grows brighter, the heavens clearer, the hillock greener,—the horses, the cattle, the wagons, the houses, the market-place, become once more visible. The morning star shines in all its brilliancy. Golden bands spread over the heavens. And soon the fiery-red sun has quietly heaved into sight, inundating the hill like a wave of flame. . . . Every person and everything in the community begins to stir into wakefulness,—in the houses, in the yards, and in the streets.

From one of the houses a woman has come dashing with a basket of doughnuts. One of the peasants near a wagon has summoned her and bought several of them. The woman has taken a few groshen, hidden them in a side pocket and walked rapidly off. The day has begun.—LEON KOSMIN, in "A Lithuanian Village." (New York: Brentano.)



"CHILD WITH CAT". By William Zorach

WILLIAM ZORACH was born in Lithuania, but came to America at the age of four years and spent most of his youth in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1910, he went to Paris, where he had an opportunity to experience the excitement occasioned by the introduction of Cubism and Fauvism. Art styles were progressing and changing rapidly at that time, and only an artist of great insight and conviction was capable of keeping abreast.

Mr. Zorach's first artistic energies were devoted to painting. And yet he was drawn to the peculiar possibilities of the art of sculpture. Once he commenced to work in plastic art, he devoted himself to it entirely. It is interesting to find that many artists turned to carving and modeling after they had followed the orientations of modern French thought in art, through the emphatic interest aroused in concrete form and plastic design. Painters themselves worked strenuously to achieve qualities in pigment which were comparable in effect to sculpture. There are times when a painter appears really a sculptor who has somehow failed to make the transition to the more suitable medium for his imagery.

"Child with Cat" was carved from Tennessee marble. It is over life-size. It was executed in 1926, nine years after Mr. Zorach had abandoned the brush for the chisel.

This sculpture reveals the departure from the custom of modeling in clay, which was usual in the academies. The modern sculptor works deliberately in the permanent material, refusing, whenever possible, to employ a temporary medium like clay. There is, naturally, an advantage in

Gulliver Approves The Laws of Lilliput

THERE ARE SOME laws and customs in this empire very peculiar; and, if they were not so directly contrary to those of my own dear country, I should be tempted to say a little in their justification. . . .

Although we usually call reward and punishment the two hinges upon which all Government turns, yet I could never observe this maxim to be put in practice by any nation except that of Lilliput. . . . It is upon this account that the image of Justice, in their courts of judicature, is formed with six eyes, two before, as many behind, and on each side one, to signify circumspection; with a bag of gold open in her right hand, and a sword sheathed in her left, to show she is more disposed to reward than to punish.

In choosing persons for all employments, they have more regard to good morals than to great abilities; for, since Government is necessary to mankind, they believe that the common size of human understandings is fitted to some station or other, and that Providence never intended to make the management of public affairs a mystery, to be comprehended only by a few persons of sublime genius, of which there seldom are three born in an age; but they suppose truth, justice, temperance, and the like, to be in every man's power, the practice of which virtues, assisted by experience and a good intention, would qualify any man for the service of his country, except where a command of study is required. But they thought the want of moral virtues was so far from being supplied by superior endowments of the mind, that employments could never be put into such dangerous hands as those of persons so qualified; and at least, that the mistakes, committed by ignorance in a virtuous disposition, would never be of such fatal consequence to the public weal as the practices of a man whose inclinations led him to be corrupt, and had great abilities to manage and multiply and defend his corruptions.—JONATHAN SWIFT, in "Gulliver's Travels Into Several Remote Nations of the World."

Delphinium

Now I have seen pride,
High on a stalk:
Delphinium climbing the sky,
Using the clouds for a walk!

H. McG.

Gratitude and Affluence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GENUINELY GRATEFUL heart does not know impoverishment. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 213), "Of a man it has been said, 'As he thinketh in his heart, so is he'; hence as a man spiritually understandeth, so is he in truth." Does not this statement impress upon us the importance of guarding our thinking against the subtle suggestions of whatever we do not wish to have manifested in our individual experience?

The daily expression of gratitude in thought and deed is just acknowledgment of the adequacy and sufficiency of Spirit, God, and, at the same time, constitutes an effectual denial of the reality, presence, or power of limitation—of anything unlike infinite good. Having confidence in divine Love's provision and protection, we are not tempted to become fearful about the present or apprehensive over what the future may bring forth. Indeed, with prayer and songs of praise to God on our lips, we cannot simultaneously admit as real the mortal beliefs of want and woe, sorrow and lack.

Brotherly love and Christian co-operation are inevitably manifested in human affairs by a mounting measure of peace, progress, and prosperity. Contrariwise, the indulgence of self-pity, despondency, and despair will result in a narrow outlook and a limited experience, because they prevent one from perceiving and availing oneself of the good already at hand. Doubtless we have all observed instances where the sincere and spontaneous offering of heartfelt thanks for benefits received, has called forth further bestowals of loving-kindness, and, conversely, we have perhaps noted cases where ingratitude, pride, and greed have obviously shut out courtesy, generosity, and well-intentioned charity.

God's will for His children is ever that they shall reflect Him in peace and plenty, in true, eternal abundance. Therefore, as sons and daughters of God, all have the inalienable right to be glad, grateful, and affluent. Mrs. Eddy clearly envisioned the inexhaustible nature of God's goodness to man, and demonstrated a practical understanding thereof for herself and others, in the standing thereof of poverty, illness, and limitation of all kinds. She has written (ibid., p. 4), "To keep the commandments of our Master and follow his example, is our proper debt to him and the only worthy evidence of our gratitude for all that he has done." And she adds, "Outward worship is not of itself sufficient to express loyal and heartfelt gratitude."

One of Christ Jesus' injunctions is (Matthew 10:8), "Freely ye have received, freely give." This behest is always timely and will bring to the obedient boundless bliss and blessedness. As we joyfully recognize God as the supplier of our every need, doors of opportunity which may previously have appeared to be closed, are opened, and we find ourselves the happy recipients of blessings undreamed of when pessimism and discouragement darkened our vision and dimmed our trust in Truth's supremacy.

At one time a student of Christian Science was faced with a disturbing financial problem. A definite sum of money was needed to

meet a pressing obligation, and every human agency through which he had hoped to obtain it had been appealed to without success. As he turned to God for courage and enlightenment, these words from a hymn came to the student's thought (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 249):

"Our gratitude is riches,
Complaint is poverty."

In humility and faith he began to recount his blessings, and fervently to thank his heavenly Father for the increasing evidences of harmony, health, happiness, and spiritual growth, which even a slight understanding of Christian Science had brought into his life. Shortly thereafter, the student received a letter containing a check in payment of a service rendered many months before without thought of remuneration on his part. To his deep joy, the amount so sent was sufficient to cancel his indebtedness, thereby relieving a situation which at first had seemed hopelessly humiliating.

This incident has served through the years to keep fresh in the student's thought the true relation between gratitude and supply. As long as he was seeking lack and poverty as real and existent in his experience, his efforts were fruitless and ineffectual; but when he allowed his thought to turn in grateful love to God for His unfailing care and support, his fears faded away, and the problem was quickly and satisfactorily solved.

Truly we are rich when we entertain the spiritual concepts of joy and thanksgiving, freely acknowledging God as the Giver of all good. We are acquiescing in mental penury when we accept into our consciousness the limiting beliefs of material sense—fear, failure, lack, and the like.

As we realize and radiantly reflect more and still more of divine Love's beneficence and bounty, we all may prove prayerfully and progressively that gratitude and true affluence are inseparable, invincible, and indestructible spiritual qualities emanating from God, divine Mind, which are to be cherished and utilized unstintingly daily and hourly.

Then, shall we not thankfully hear and heed the Psalmist's ringing admonition (Psalm 67:5), "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee!" So doing we may safely and serenely claim for ourselves and others the truth in the promise which immediately follows this injunction (67:6): "Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

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Tacksamhet och rikedom

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristian Vetenskap

ETT VERKLIGEN TACKSAMT hjärta vet icke av något armod. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 213): "Om människan har det blivit sagt: Såsom hon tänker i sitt hjärta, sådan är hon; härav följer, att såsom en människas andan förstår, sådan är hon i sanningen." Inskärper icke detta uttalande hos oss viken av att vaktat våra tankar mot de lömska suggestionerna om allt det vi icke önska se manifesterat i vår individuella erfarenhet?

En i tanke och gärning dagligen uttryckt tacksamhet är ett rättvis erkännande av Andens, Guds, fullständighet och tillräcklighet och utgör på samma gång ett effektivt förnekande av att något oliket det oändliga goda kan äga verklighet, närvaro eller makt att begränsa. När vi lita på den gudomliga kärlekens omsorg och beskydd, frestas vi icke att oroa oss för den dag som är eller ångslas för vad framtiden må bära i sitt sköte. Med bön och lovsång till Gud på våra läppar kunna vi helt väist icke samtidigt såsom verkliga erkänna de dödliga föreställningarna om nöd och lidande, sorg och brist.

Broderligt kärlek och kristet samarbete manifesteras ödmjukligen i människliga förhållanden genom ett allt större mått på frid, framgång och välbästand. Men eftergivenhet för självmödskan, modlöshet och förtvivlan resulterar däremot i en trång syn på livet och begränsad erfarenhet, varigenom vi hindras från att upptäcka och tillgodogöra oss det goda som redan är för handen. Utan tvivel ha vi alla sett exempel på, hur en uppriktig och från hjärtat glänsande spontan tacksamhet för motgångens välgärningar fört med sig annu flera bevis på kärleksfull godhet, och å andra sidan ha vi kanske lagt märke till, huru otacksamhet, höghod och girighet påtagligen utestängt vänlighet, ädelmod och välbästand uttryck av kärlek.

Guds vilja beträffande Honom i frid och ymnighet, i sant, evigt överbåd. Därför ha vi alla såsom Guds söner och döttrar den oförtygliga rättigheten att vara glada, tacksamma och äga riktig tillgång. Mrs. Eddy säger tydligt för sin inre syn, att Guds godhet mot människan till sin natur är outtömlig, och hon demonstrerade en praktisk förebild härav för sig själv och andra genom att övervinna fattigdom, sjukdom och begränsning av alla slag. Hon har skrivit (ibid., sid. 4): "Att hålla vår Mästares bud och följa hans föredöme är vår enkla skyldighet mot honom och det enda värdiga beviset på vår tacksamhet för allt vad han gör gjort." Och hon tillägger: "Yttre tillbedjan är icke i sig själv tillräcklig för att uttrycka hängivenhet och hjärtat kärlek tacksamhet."

En av de uppmaningar Kristus Jesus gav oss lyder (Matt. 10:8): "I haven fått för intet; så given och för intet." Denna befällning gäller för alla tider och medför till de lydig obegränsad lycka och välsignelse. I den mån vi med glädje erkänna, att det är Gud som tillgodogör alla våra behov, öppnas dörrar till möjligheter, dörrar som kanske förr tycktes vara stängda, och vi skola finna oss vara lyckliga mottagare av välsignelser, som

vi ej ens kunde drömma om, när pessimism och modlöshet förörskade vår syn och otäcknade vår förtrostan på Sanningens allenaövade.

En lärjunge i Kristian Vetenskap stod en gång inför ett oroadt ekonomiskt problem. En viss penningssumma behövdes för en skuld, som omedelbart måste betalas, och alla mänskliga medel, genom vilka han hoppats att erhålla denna summa, hade försökts, men utan framgång. När han så vände sig till Gud för att få mod och ljus, kommo till hans tanke dessa ord ur en hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, nr. 249):

"Vår tacksamhet är skatter,
Vår klagan fattigdom."

I ödmjukhet och tro började han då att uppräknas sina välsignelser och att innerligt tacka sin himmelske Fader för de alltjämt ökade bevisen på harmoni, hälsa, lycka och andlig tillväxt, som till och med en ringa förståelse av Kristian Vetenskap fört in i hans liv. Kort därefter mottog han ett brev innehållande en check som betalning för en tjänst han gjort flera månader fört utan tanke på någon ersättning för egen del. Till hans stora glädje var den summa som tillämnats honom tillräcklig för att tacka hans skuld och därigenom befria honom från en situation, som först tycktes hopplöst förödmjukande.

Denna händelse har under årens lopp tjänat till att hos denne lärjunge bevara i friskt minne det rätta sambandet mellan tacksamhet och tillgång. Så länge han i sitt liv såg brist och fattigdom såsom verkliga och existerande, voro ansträngningarna fruktlösa och utan verkan, men när han lät sin tanke i tacksam kärlek vända sig till Gud för att få del av Hans aldrig svikande omsorg och stöd, då försvann fruktan, och problemet löstes hastigt och på tillfredsställande sätt.

Vi äro i sanning rika, när vi bysa de andliga begreppen om glädje och tacksägelse och oförbehållsamt erkänna Gud såsom all guds gävas Givare. Vi lämna vårt medgivande till mental armod, när vi i vårt medvetande godtaga den materiella uppfattningens begränsande föreställningar—fruktan, misslyckande, brist och dylikt.

I den mån vi förverkliga och i glädje återbegär allt mer och mer av den gudomliga kärlekens godhet och frikostighet, kunna vi alla under bön med framgång bevisa, att tacksamhet och tillgång äro oskiljbara, övervinliga och oförstörbara andliga egenskaper, som utgå från Gud, det gudomliga Sinnet, och vilka vi böra värda och tillgodogöra oss dagligen och stundligen i obegränsat mått.

Böra vi icke därför i tacksamhet lysna till och akta på Psalmistens starkt ljudande mening (Ps. 67:6): "Folken tacke dig, o Gud, alla folk tacke dig!" Genom att så göra, kunna vi tryggt och lugnt för oss själva och andra göra anspråk på sanningen i det löfte som omedelbart följer på meningen (67:7): "Då skall jorden giva sin gröda; och Gud, ja, vår Gud, skall välsigna oss" [Engelska Bibeln].

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristian Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Ocean to Pan: Fish Industry Is Streamlined

Life on modern trawler far cry from old hand-line days—but it still is hard work.

By Donald B. McCammond

Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
From the end of Boston's \$1,000,000 Fish Pier—said to be the largest in the world specializing in fresh fish—invisible lines go out hundreds of miles to more than 100 vessels engaged in one of Massachusetts' oldest industries. The industry in which potentialities were so apparent even in the days of the early colonists that it led them to settle here, today continues in the more streamlined twentieth century to give employment to many and food to millions.

Basic facts about the industry... that the Pier was built 25 years ago by the State, that it replaced the inadequate T wharf, that it has a freezing plant productive of 425 tons of ice a day and a storage capacity of 15,000,000 pounds of fish, that diesel-engined trawlers have replaced slower schooners and costlier steam vessels, and that "Captains Courageous" does not accurately depict fishing today... all this is fairly common knowledge. But what happens out beyond the horizon, out there where the fishing begins and the comparatively new invention of radio keeps unseen contact with the world, is more or less mystery.

Routine of Voyage Begins

It takes about a day and a half to get to Georges Banks, the nearest fishing grounds, and in that time nets are mended, knives sharpened, checkers—in which the catch is dumped from the net—set up, and shore clothes are exchanged for traditional oilskins, cheered a bit since salt-fish days by the addition of the bright yellow.

If the skipper is satisfied a productive "hole" may be at hand, the men begin the routine common to all modern trawlers like the Villanova or Georgetown of the O'Hara fleet, one of the few remaining large independent operators, and continue trawling all day and night until the ship is ordered by radio to return home.

The O'Hara firm is also one of the few left which has remained in one family for generations.

The net, some 120 feet long and shaped like a Dutch girl's cap—the sack or bag forming the crown and the wings the sides—is dropped over the side, sinking to the bottom at the ship's stern for the first hour-and-a-half trawl. Heavy doors, slung from horse-shoe shaped galleons, react to the pressure of the water and keep the 40-foot wings apart. Wooden wheels, sans buoyancy, sink to roll along the ocean floor, fathoms below, protecting the net from rocks and other ocean obstacles. Hollow metal balls, and recently glass ones, keep the upper rim of the net afloat.

2,000 Pounds of Fish

Fish push against the wings, being caught in the mesh or eventually reaching the bag. Cod, halibut, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk—all the groundfish—are usually in the catch or "set" which averages about 2,000 pounds; 90,000 pounds are a fair average for a week's trip.

A trawler generally sails in circles, but without the confusion which usually attends other operations, and with better results. After 90 minutes of circling at half speed, the net is hauled in and the bag alone lifted over the side by a winch, which performs most operations. The cod-end, the closed lower end of the sack, is opened and the fish poured into the checker. Sorted, cleaned, and washed immediately, the fish are packed in the hold, a storage space with a capacity of 350,000 pounds on larger trawlers and carrying 40 tons of ice for refrigeration. Meanwhile, the net has been set out again and trawling resumes.

The routine—trawl, haul, clean, and storage—continues all day and night with breaks only when "twine" is lost or a shark develops an appetite for the netted fish. Then the other net is cast over and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy today and tomorrow. Not much change in temperature. Sunday generally fair and warmer.

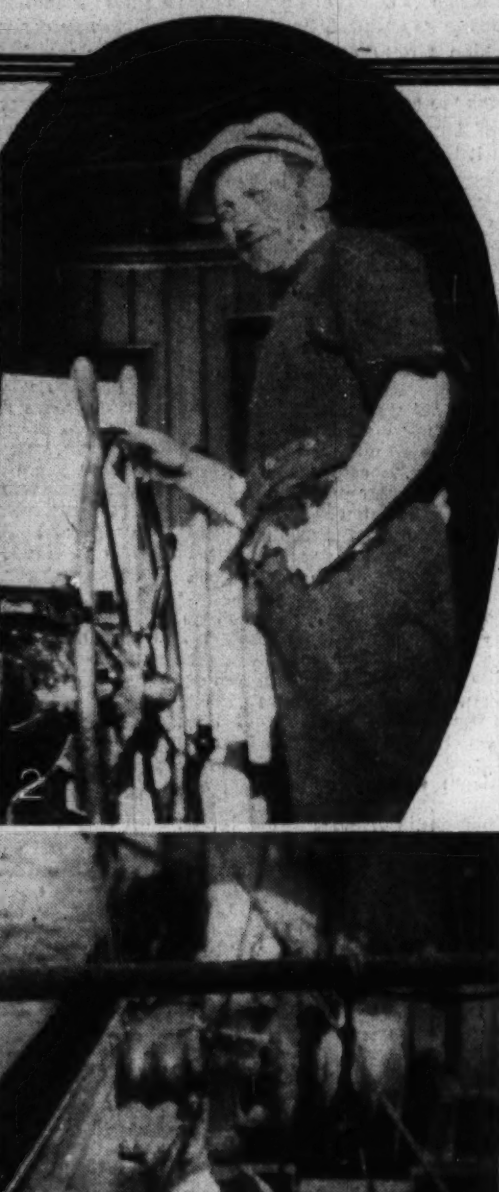
Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with rain on the south-east coast today; Sunday generally fair and warmer. Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with rain on the coast today; Sunday generally fair and warmer. New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and slightly warmer today and Sunday. Maine: Fair and slightly warmer today; Sunday generally fair and warmer.

Eastport to Bangor: Moderate to fresh east and southeast winds over south portion and moderately southerly over north all vehicles by 8:44 p. m. Saturday. Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m. Sunday.

Official Temperatures
Boston 64 71 Minneapolis 61 74 Chicago 67 74 New Orleans 65 72 Denver 62 64 Norfolk 68 72 Helena 52 78 St. Louis 71 80 Kansas City 74 80 Philadelphia 66 77 Miami 82 92 San Francisco 67 78 Los Angeles 82 92 Washington 63 74
A—7:30 a. m. E. D. 7, July 22.
B—Maximum, July 21.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 4:41 p. m.; height 10.6 feet
Sunday, 5:27 a. m.; height 10.3 feet
Monday, 6:30 p. m.; height 10.3 feet
Tuesday, 6:07 p. m.; height 9.1 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m. Sunday.

Over the Horizon Where Fishing Is Fishing



Uploway: By a Staff Photographer

Scenes on a Modern Trawler
(1) With results of one haul on deck, the watch makes the net ready for another dip. (2) A brief pause in operations by Capt. Astman Bjartmar of the Villanova, one of the new diesel-engined trawlers which are replacing steam and sail. (3) After an hour-and-a-half trawl, the bag is hauled aboard and the cod-end, here seen full of fish, is released by a pull on the line seen dangling below it. (4) The checker almost empty. The fish have been cleaned and washed, then packed under ice in the hold with a capacity of 350,000 pounds.

Around the Corner—

"Jelly-Beaning"—That term, it appears, is the restaurant operators' word for the inscribing of "doodles" on table tops by hungrily waiting patrons. Howard Johnson Restaurants are getting rid of this trouble by using table tops made of Formica in delicate shades of color. The surface is so hard that it is practically impossible to pencil or engrave initials or designs on it, and anyway—according to the manager of one of the restaurants—"youngsters will not attempt to deface such a good-looking table."

Humming Wires—Things happened quickly at the Portsmouth, N. H., telephone office when the submarine Squalus sank off shore. In a very few hours extra toll circuits to Boston and New York were provided, and connections for radio pickup, telephotograph, and teletypewriter were made. Two yachts equipped for radio telephoning by way of the Green Harbor shore station were on the scene under charter to newspaper interests. A portable short-wave radio telephone was placed on Star Island—four miles from the salvage operations. One reporter had a telephone installed in his automobile.

The wire photos sent to newspapers all over the country were the first ever transmitted from Portsmouth.

Late News—The latest reports of happenings in St. Petersburg, Fla., in 1938 reached a Naples, Maine, woman the other day, when a newspaper mailed 31 years ago was finally delivered. It was addressed to Miss Nellie Chase at a house which she left a quarter of a century ago.

Free Expression—So much has been said about free speech and democracy in the course of the

Aid for Fish Industry Urged

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Charging that reduced tariffs were destroying the New England fishing industry and throwing thousands of Massachusetts fishermen out of employment, Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts introduced in the House yesterday a resolution designed to initiate corrective action by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

The resolution, Representative Bates said, was in response to vigorous protest by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, against "demoralizing" imports of all kinds of fish under the revised reciprocal trade pact with Canada. A companion resolution was offered in the Senate by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts.

Under the 1930 tariff act, imports of fresh and frozen fish fillets were taxed 2½ cents a pound, while under the reciprocal treaty with Canada and England the rate was reduced to 1½ cents. A tariff of at least four cents a pound would be required to equalize production costs, Representative Bates said.

"Imports of fish fillets from Canada have multiplied more than five times during the last five years," the Massachusetts Congressman declared, "and latest figures from the Department of Commerce show another large increase in the first six months of 1939."

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Character Urged as Need In U.S. Cities

More important than size and numbers in opinion of Summer Institute for Social Progress.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass., July 22—Emphasis on growth in character rather than in size and numbers, is one of the great needs in American communities today, it was concluded at the final round table on "Population Trends" at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, which ended a two-week session on the Wellesley College campus today.

Size has become an obsession in the United States in recent decades, it was pointed out by various members of the discussion group, and if real progress is to be made it is essential that much more consideration be given now to the qualitative rather than the quantitative aspects of life.

Reevaluation Needed

Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn of the San Francisco School of Social Studies, who has been presenting much statistical material to this round table group at its several sessions, declared that there is an urgent need for "reevaluation of the importance of number, size and physical growth, and of increased realization of the value of growth in individual and community character and cultural development."

"It is far better for all concerned," she asserted, "to have two citizens of high standard than to have six of medium standard."

The group expressed general agreement with Dr. Meiklejohn, also, when she declared that the last half century has "seen a revolution in the viewpoint of man's relation to his environment." In earlier eras, she said, it was felt that man could do little more than make his mark on the environment in which he had been placed, but there has now developed a new concept of the control of environment and other factors in human experience "by mind and intelligence."

Not Mere Pawn

"There is a new sense," Dr. Meiklejohn stated, "that man is not a mere pawn of fate, but that through the power of mind he can shape his environment in his own way. This new concept may upset the trend of history in a way it has not been upset before."

Another conclusion drawn by the group was that taboos based on mere chronological measurement of youth or age are rapidly—and with excellent reason—being broken down.

Dr. Leroy E. Bowman of the United States Department of Education, in a final lecture this morning, discussed the paramount importance of developing "well informed public opinion, through forums, town meetings of the air, and similar applications of democratic principles of public discussion to modern conditions."

Value of Radio

Harold H. Burton, Republican Mayor of Cleveland, who in an earlier lecture described the great success he has had in bringing citizens of that city to a realization that tax-paying is nothing more than payment for the municipal business of providing essential protection and other services on an inexpensive mass-production scale, also emphasized the value of radio forums in a modern democratic community.

"Public opinion is more important than laws of enforcement agencies," he asserted, "and through radio it is possible to inform public opinion directly and immediately on important issues."

"Through the radio we can in Cleveland call a 'town meeting' of our million citizens within a few hours. This gives democracy a chance to work in the huge communities of today. Public opinion can be formed at first hand."

"We march by millions nowadays," Mayor Burton continued, "yet through the radio we can talk by pairs."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—

"Prison Without Bars," with Edna Best.

Also: "The Great Dictator," with Charlie Chaplin.

Fenway and Paramount—

"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lark Sisters and Gale.

Paramount: 7:10 p. m., 12:15, 1:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Also: "Code of the Secret Service," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 7:30, 9:45, 8:40.

Paramount: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:30.

Normandie—

"Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce. Also "Blackwell's Island," with J. Garfield.

University—

Alice Faye in "Rose of Washington Square," 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Society Lawyer," with Walter Pidgeon, 1:45, 4:35, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Lucky Night," with Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor.

Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas.

Scollay and Modern—

"Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 2:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with John Howard, William Frawley, Harvey Stephens and Gail Patrick. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—

"Betty Davis in 'Of Human Bondage,'" 2:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 8:35, 10:20. Also "Lost Squadron," 2:18, 5:22, 8:28.

South Station Theater—

"The New York World's Fair," "Popular Astronomy," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill story, "Lives in Peril," "How to Play Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

"Rise of Washington Square," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Al Johnson. Also "Kiss of Conquest," with Richard Dix. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

Tremont—

"Cowboy and the Lady," with Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Also "Mad Miss Fanny Haskins," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Sweetheart," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche.

Metropolitan—

Holding over Sonia Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Smoke Wisps Over State Hint a Sales Tax Blaze

From wisps of smoke that rose here and there in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts today it became clear that the long smoldering fight over the sales tax was having the bellows applied to it. Unless calculations of the observers are wrong, this issue will blaze into full flame Monday morning when the Republican majority in the Legislature holds a caucus.

Acting as a sort of alert and ever-ready fire company to extinguish the conflagration, both labor, as represented by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and the big stores, represented by the Boston Retail Trade Board, had out their hoses today to fight the embers being fanned by property owners, whose loudest voice is the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and by entrenched but financially embarrassed officialdom, represented the Mayors Club.

\$20,000,000 More Needed

But, of course, it is not as simple as that. The central fact is that Massachusetts must raise about \$20,000,000 in new revenues to meet the expenses of its record high budget. Three alternatives present themselves, and each presents a problem of intimate consequence to dozens of interests to say nothing of John Q. Taxpayer who must ultimately solve the problem by going down into his pocket, no matter what is done.

The first alternative is to follow the time honored custom of simply assessing the State deficit against the cities and towns. This is done by levying a State tax. But the mere thought of it makes mayors of such hard-pressed cities as Boston, Lowell, New Bedford, and, in fact, nearly all the rest, fidget with their watch chains and feel like doing something even more desperate.

These mayors claim that they chisel and chisel on their municipal budgets so as to get the tax rate down a dollar or two, and then the Legislature comes along and slaps on a State levy and the cities and towns are forced to boost their tax rates to raise the money. To raise \$20,000,000, it is claimed, would force tax rate increases of from \$1 to \$8 in the individual communities.

This leaves nobody happy and irks the taxpayers no end. It makes them condemn both the local officials and the Legislature.

The second alternative is for the State to find some other way of raising the \$20,000,000, or at least a part substantial enough to relieve the cities and towns from having to boost their tax rates very sharply. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appears to favor this course.

He asked Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, to survey possible sources of revenues, and finally worked out a nine-point scheme that would add a penny to the gasoline tax, bring State income tax payments up to proportions nearly equaling the Federal tax, tax tobacco a little more, tax electric power, tax certain securities, and so on.

This is the proposal that the Legislature has been worrying with. Just now it is in the House Ways and Means Committee, whence it is expected to emerge any minute. There are endless rumors about what will happen when it is reported.

Mayor Tobin, Visiting Ireland, Expects to Meet de Valera

Week-End Sailings

Ornamental trees and shrubs of species not found in the United States will be sought in the botanical gardens of European capitals by William H. Judd, curator of the Arnold Arboretum, who sails for England on the Cunard White Star liner Scythia tonight. The Scythia is one of four deep-water passenger liners visiting Boston over the week-end.

Mr. Judd will be abroad until the first week in October, visiting the leading university cities where there are botanical gardens and where he procures shrubs and trees for the Arnold Arboretum, on an exchange basis.

He will visit the famous Kew Gardens at London, and botanical gardens in Germany, France and the Netherlands, possibly securing some specimens to replace those damaged by the hurricane last September. Prior to returning, he will make a brief "vacation trip" to Italy and southern Europe.

The Scythia is to sail at 10 p. m. tonight for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool, with Capt. R. J. Finlow on the bridge. Passengers booked to embark at East Boston include Mr. and Mrs. Channing C. Simmons of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. G. E. Cooper of Winchster, accompanied by Miss Mary T. Cooper, and C. H. Meaken, Boston business executive.

Mayor Tobin of Boston, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. James Tobin, and her companion, Miss Gertrude Burke, are also scheduled to sail on the Scythia for a visit to Ireland. The Mayor plans to remain abroad until August, sailing for home Aug. 10, on the French liner Champlain. On Aug. 8 he expects to meet Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

All three other deep-water passenger liners constituting this week-end's marine parade at Boston are coming from overseas, and by an unusual coincidence all three fly the American flag.

American Shipper of the United States Lines is due from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast the American President liner steamer President Hayes is completing another world girdling voyage, and the Exochorda of the American Export Lines brings passengers and a large cargo from Mediterranean ports.

A fourth big liner, the white cruise ship Carinthia of the Cunard White Star fleet was due here from Liverpool, Belfast and Galway, but the Boston call was canceled in order to get the liner to New York in time for a quick turn around, preparatory to starting a cruise voyage; sailing next Tuesday.

Besides the four deep-water passenger liners in the week-end procession, there are about 30 others of all types and sizes, due in from all parts of the world.

Dry Weather May Raise Milk Price

A rise in the price of milk may possibly result from the continued drought in the Northeastern States, William Casey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, stated today as Weather Bureau officials forecast little, if any, rain over the week end.

Showers were expected only along the Rhode Island and South-eastern Massachusetts coasts—which have not been seriously

These rumors arise from the fact that each of the proposed imposts in the nine-point program would have an effect on some group or interest and, it seems, these groups and interests have been able to overcome any summer lassitude that might otherwise claim them and even to make a vigorous fight against being taxed.

It is only being realistic to point out that utilities and the tobacco companies are not precisely neophytes in the art of lobbying. That is why reports have spread through the Statehouse these last few days that the Ways and Means Committee may report out the nine-point tax program without a gasoline penny, a tobacco penny, a utility penny, or what not.

That is why proponents of the third alternative have suddenly taken heart, why they are confabbing in the midnight hours.

So the Sales Tax

This third alternative is a 2 per cent sales tax, which means that if you buy a \$1,000 automobile you also have to pay a \$20 tax. If you buy a \$50 suit it is \$1, and so on. The advantage of a sales tax, in the eyes of real estate owners, is that it would raise a big sum of money. Tax Commissioner Long estimating as high as \$40,000,000.

This would permit the State to do more than eliminate the State Tax; it would also, the taxpayers believe, allow the apportionment of certain State funds to the cities and towns to be used for relief purposes, thus paving the way for a substantial cut in the tax rate.

Merchants, however, oppose this. They stress the humanitarian aspects in that it cuts purchasing power, diverting money that would ordinarily go into necessities to taxes. Less spoken of is the fact that the sales tax in other states has developed a psychological barrier to buying, because purchasers have expressed their resentment against the tax by making it on the stores that collected it. The tax also involves costly bookkeeping, and is an additional burden on stores.

Labor, also opposed to the sales tax, brings up the economic fact that since most people have little money, those who can little afford it will pay most of the sales tax.

The Trump Play

They have especially decried the fact that poor families would have to pay a tax on food and clothing. Sorry pictures have been painted for legislative eyes of the needy mother paying a tax on a bottle of milk bought for a hungry baby.

Now that the situation has gotten pretty well to a climax—which is to say, now that summer is well advanced and the legislators want to go home, and now that the cities and towns are clamoring to know what the legislature proposes to do so they can go ahead and get out their tax bills—the proponents of the sales tax are playing their trump card.

This is the proposal that food and clothing be exempted from the sales tax. The suggestion was made quietly in Republican circles, and the leaders apparently were able to repress their shudders. At least they are going to meet Monday morning and talk it over and even vote on what they will do as a Party.

Ocean to Pan: Fish Industry Streamlined

(Continued from Page 9)

trawling continues while mending goes on.

Fishermen are partners, partners with each other and with the owner of the ship in the venture which takes them from 200 to 650 miles away from Boston for a period seldom less than a week and frequently lasting two or three weeks. They pay all the running expenses, such as food (and for that reason the menu presents the varied dishes of a Boston restaurant), fuel, and ice, contribute to the salary of the radio operator and maintenance of his equipment, and split the profits of the trip 50-50 with the owner of the vessel.

The fisherman knows his minimum returns from the trip before he starts. Unionization, in which he now firmly believes and which has made him a member of a union to which 95 per cent of his brotherhood belong, has recently secured him a guarantee of \$25 a trip. At times during the year, however, his share soars over the \$100 mark, and one trip is reported to have netted each man \$287.

The fisherman's life today is one at which the "iron men" of the "wooden ships" probably would have sneered. No longer need he stay 48 hours on sea-covered decks or in tossing rigors. Today he stands a six-hour watch twice in every 24 hours. With the exception of the few schooners which continue to operate, he remains on his ship, unexposed to the dangers of dory-fishing.

He is back in port soon, in com-

parison with the salt fishermen who left Gloucester with little expectation of seeing home again for several months. But that the job is not always a sinecure can be seen by a glance at ships when they arrive at the Fish Pier after a tussle with the rigors of winter on the fishing banks. With ice forming on deck, superstructure, masts and rigging, making the craft top-heavy, and temperatures so low that extra clothing would be welcome but can't be put on because it would freeze and the men would not be able to move, fishing is not an easy task. The difficulty with which recruits are enlisted testifies to this. It is mainly due to the hardships and monotony the men endure that a son these days rarely takes up his father's trade, and the family tradition of fishing is becoming extinct.

Most fishermen are imported from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Iceland, where generations of families have followed the sea, and still do. But even these have adopted the new ways, and many are educating their sons for other trades.

Fishing vessels are fitted with the most modern navigating instruments. Fathometers have displaced the picturesque lead sounder, sending sounds to the bottom by electrical impulse for an echo which records the depth; radio apparatus keeps the ships in touch with headquarters, giving them market news and instructions whether to head for home or to stay at sea; coastal stations and other ships are in daily communication with the fishing vessel. A recent installation is the direction finder which shows compass bearings of the ship.

More Mexicans Visit U. S.

On account of the large number of tourists entering the United States from Mexico this year, additional customs inspectors were employed at international boundary bridges.

The Monitor Views the News

For Monday, July 24

1:00 WORL 920kc

1:00 WMEX 1200kc

Shortwave

3:30 WIXAL 11.79mc

3:30 WIXAL 15.13mc

6:00 WIXAL 11.79mc

6:00 WIXAL 15.13mc

Christian Science Program
For Monday, July 24
1:30 m. WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Business Is Good!

Our Prices Are Low—
Our Cars Are "Right!"

27 Lincoln Zephyr B. L. Coupe, \$345
27 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan, radio, \$345
27 Ford Club Coupe, \$285
27 Ford D. L. Sedan, \$285
27 Chrysler Airflow Sedan, Radio, \$445
27 Dodge Touring Sedan, \$315
27 Ford Sedan, \$315

HOOVER MOTORS
BOSTON
1000 WASHINGTON ST.
HUBBARD BLDG. 2ND FLOOR

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Remodeling Sales

2 Practical Smart Patterns . . . Exclusive With Jordan's

WINGS LUGGAGE

First Time Ever Offered in a Sale at

25% OFF
REGULAR PRICES

Wings is nationally known as the lightest luggage made. All extra strong construction. All pieces made on 3-ply veneer wood, triple Duoced canvas covered. Your choice of smart black and white striped pattern or serviceable tan striped pattern. This is your opportunity to save on famous nationally advertised Wings Luggage.

Limited Quantities

15", 18", 21" Overnight Cases
Regularly \$12.00 **\$9.00**
24" Overnight Cases **\$10.00**
Regularly \$13.50
18" Hat Box **\$12.35**
Regularly \$16.50
26" Pullman Case **\$13.00**
Regularly \$17.50
29" Pullman Tray Case **\$16.85**
Regularly \$22.50
21" Wardrobe Hat Box **\$15.00**
Regularly \$20.00
18" Hat and Shoe Box **\$15.00**
Regularly \$20.00
29" Jackknife Case **\$22.50**
Regularly \$30.00

Jordan's—Luggage—Fifth Floor—Annex—(Note New Location)

Mail and Phone Orders Filled While Quantities Last—HUBBARD 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Boston Fashion Group Plans To Make City Style Conscious

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fashion in New England is about to go cultural, thanks to the Fashion Group of Boston which has been quietly organizing its forces "to develop style consciousness" for about a year. No longer can it be said that this city in too tweedy and low-heeled to be considered among the smart style centers of the country. In fact, designers and manufacturers are said now to be turning an interested eye towards this corner of the world as a section to be considered. So, who knows? Perhaps Boston will before long rank with New York and Miami in fashion importance.

"What we are trying to push fashion upon anybody or introduce anything outlandish, freakish or bizarre," said Miss Ruth Broome, founder and regional director of the Boston Fashion Group. "We are organized to promote good taste in clothes, entertainment, interior decoration, in fact, good taste in living."

"We are selecting our members very carefully and going about our work very slowly and are not yet ready to announce our program of action. But this I can say, that already beneficial effects of our group have been noted in developing acquaintance among professional women and creating an understanding of the various authorities, putting fashion on a broader basis that is more useful to the public. Through the intelligent direction of this group a community interest in style is being aroused and New England industry stimulated, which we feel is beneficial to all."

Miss Broome was emphatic in stating that Fashion Group is not

a sales promotion organization. It forbids any commercializing of its name or membership. It was inspired by the New York Fashion Group which was formed 10 years ago and which has made history in initiating style trends, developing style consciousness in America, encouraging the creation of American designs, establishing courses in schools and colleges for the study of fashion design, etc.

"As seven members of the New York Group lived in Boston, it seemed feasible for us to start a regional group here," said Miss Broome, who occupies an important position with a Boston firm. "Our members are selected arbitrarily and there are now 28 in the Group. They are practical business women who, by reason of their accomplishment, experience and recognition, are authorities in their special fields. They are women with wide spheres of influence, who have been singled them out for attention, and collectively exerting a mighty influence in forming good taste."

Before coming to Boston several years ago, Miss Broome held important publicity positions in New York and was one of the first women to work with automobile manufacturers in making designs especially for the women's market.

"It seems strange now to think that there ever was a time when women were not considered in the making of cars," Miss Broome reminisced. "Today, what will please the women drivers is the first consideration of automobile manufacturers."

This brought up the question of women's fast progress in every

Fashion Expert

Blackstone Studios

Miss Ruth E. Broome

Heads group planning to make Boston style conscious.

line of business and professions.

From her experience Miss Broome said she has no patience, however, with the masculine woman who thinks she can hold any man's job and get away with it.

"Women are fitted by nature for certain types of work and in them are more successful than men are. But on the whole they lack the broad outlook in business that men have. I like working with men, just as I like working with women."

"Men should have no fear that women will ever take their place in the business world. Each has his, or her own place in the general scheme of things. Obviously, fashion is one field in which women may excel."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

600kc-WEEI-500m	690kc-WBZ-500m	1230kc-WNAC-540m	1410kc-WAAB-510m	1500kc-WMEX-500m
8:00 Syncopeation Piece. 8:15 Syncopeation Piece. 8:30 Sport comment. 8:45 Sport comment. 9:00 News: "Headlines." 9:15 Sport comment. 9:30 News: "Headlines." 9:45 Sport comment. 10:00 American at Work: 10:15 Interviews: World Affairs. 10:30 "Music: Maestro." 10:45 "Professor: Quiz." 11:00 Your Bill Parade: 11:15 "The World Today." 11:30 "The World Today." 11:45 "The World Today." 12:00 "The World Today." 12:15 "The World Today." 12:30 "The World Today." 12:45 "The World Today." 1:00 "The World Today." 1:15 "The World Today." 1:30 "The World Today." 1:45 "The World Today." 2:00 "The World Today." 2:15 "The World Today." 2:30 "The World Today." 2:45 "The World Today." 3:00 "The World Today." 3:15 "The World Today." 3:30 "The World Today." 3:45 "The World Today." 4:00 "The World Today." 4:15 "The World Today." 4:30 "The World Today." 4:45 "The World Today." 5:00 "The World Today." 5:15 "The World Today." 5:30 "The World Today." 5:45 "The World Today." 6:00 "The World Today."	8:00 National 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Sunday's Programs

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Monday's Programs

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Rhode Island Architecture

The Arts in New England

The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, has made a valuable contribution to the exhibitions sponsored by New England Museums in co-operation with the New York World's Fair. Three Centuries of Rhode Island Architecture is the subject of a display which occupies many galleries which include a splendid collection of enlarged photographs, models of buildings, architectural details.

The three centuries of building are presented in seven divisions. The first section includes photographs of an early meetinghouse, of the old stone mill in Touro Park, Newport. The mill villages are of special interest. The first building was, of course, the simplest, and the most functional. Only at a later stage could the settlers indulge in fancy and elegance. The eighteenth century colonial is one of the most brilliant periods in American handicraft. Of course, builders were inspired by British design of the period. Shown are public buildings, churches, the synagogue in Newport, and examples of dignified domestic architecture.

In the early days of the Republic, the Americans sought more elegance. The houses are higher, classical details are added for ornamentation. The nineteenth century shows a variety of tendencies, a trend towards individual taste, a disparity in architectural theories. Some builders were too dependent upon European sources, seeking humbly forms which prevailed under the restraining discipline of classical canons. Prof. Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Jr., of Wesleyan University, has written a book on this exhibition, which is a fine contribution to the literature on American architecture. Professor Hitchcock has a keen critical approach and a boundless enthusiasm for his subject. He has gone far in organizing the variegated material, and in tracing the evolution of architecture in America. D. A.

table for another kind of construction, industrial architecture. Those who built the chateaus and palaces also erected factories. But the latter are practical and functional in their design. There are examples of the workmanship of Richardson, and McKim, Mead, and White.

In the twentieth century, while variety still prevails, the tendency is away from stark imitation of foreign models, toward adaptation to new materials and modern needs. Functionalism is the catchword of contemporary building, and dwellings are planned with the motive of suitability to need, much as industrial buildings are planned. The exhibition reaches its culmination in the modern world, where fashion is a cross-section of American architecture. Throughout we observe that Americans have been eager either to contrive or emulate what is best. Throughout there is apparent the pressure of new needs, the restlessness of changing taste. In the modern world, fashions change all too swiftly. Building is a slow and expensive means of expression. Already we have come to look upon architectural styles of half a century ago as antiquated. On the other hand, we are inclined today to renew and restore certain earlier styles which prevailed under the restraining discipline of classical canons.

Prof. Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Jr., of Wesleyan University, has written a book on this exhibition, which is a fine contribution to the literature on American architecture. Professor Hitchcock has a keen critical approach and a boundless enthusiasm for his subject. He has gone far in organizing the variegated material, and in tracing the evolution of architecture in America. D. A.

Plays and Music

Early Autumn Opera

The New York Grand Opera Company under the direction of Amedeo Passeri announces four and a half weeks of opera, Sept. 14-Oct. 14 inclusive, at the Boston Opera House. The repertoire is to include such standard works as "La Traviata," "Carmen," "Martha," "Rigoletto," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci." "Aida," "Barber of Seville," "La Boheme," "Romeo and Juliet," "Mme. Butterfly," "Faust," "Samson et Dalila," "Il Trovatore," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Die Walkure," "Tosca," "Thais," "Otello," "Manon," "Lohengrin," "La Gioconda," "La Forza del Destino." Evening prices are to descend from \$2 matinees from \$1.50, plus tax. Subscription books for ten performances are offered. Information may be secured at the Shubert Theatre.

Gilbert

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Celluloid Opera

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

To the eye, and particularly to the ear, an orchestral concert in the Queen's or the Albert Hall remains almost exactly as it was 30 years ago. A Toscanini instead of a Nikisch may be the idol surfeited with incense, Queen's Hall may have been twice redecorated, but the programs remain the venerable same, and the mere sight of them tempts one to raise one's hat out of respect for their age. Nothing seems to have happened to the musical outlook of those who listen to them, and to a quite considerable extent our colleges and schools of music are still trying to produce little Beethovens and Brahmses.

Outside these tradition-sheltered worlds, however, the art of music has begun what is perhaps the strangest adventure of all its long history, and in the queerest of places—the film studio. It is only 11 years since the sound film made its first public appearance in the United States. The following year it arrived in Europe. The impact on the lower ranks of the musical profession was tremendous. In an incredibly short time thousands of orchestras—mostly of inferior quality—vanished. With them went something that had, perforce, to give way to an entirely new manifestation of musical art, surprisingly enough through a medium discovered and developed, not by composers, but by inventors and engineers.

The history of the sound film, from the first experiments of Edison in 1899 to the present day, is fascinating to follow but far too technical to give here. A clear description may be found in Dr. London's "Film Music." We are all familiar with the results. Every musical tradition is shattered—Dr. London shows how and why—by the sound film, which demands new forms and new techniques of orchestration, and even a new technique of that oldest instrument of all, the human voice.

Already in Europe—one can speak only of England and France—we have composers of distinction who are working with success in a medium that, aesthetically, has brought with it new and subtle problems. At present all of them stand, as it were, with one foot in the old world of music and the other in the new. Whether this will be possible for the composers of the next generation is an interesting question. In England we have Bliss, Walton, Britten, Benjamin, and Leigh; in France, Honegger, Milhaud, Auric, Sauguet, and Jaurbert. Among many others these names are perhaps the most noteworthy.

The silent film has familiarized the eye with new angles of vision, new relations of form, rhythm and line, new visual dimensions, in fact. Analogously, the sound film is revealing to composers and listeners new dimensions of sound, for to the musician music also has its "measurable extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume." However much some of us may dislike canned music, it is difficult to deny that the new medium opens up extraordinary possibilities.

It was inevitable, of course, that attempts should be made to mix up the old mediums with the new. If the producers of the film version of Charpentier's "Louise," with Miss Grace Moore in the title role, had studied the aesthetic of the sound film or even that of conventional opera, they would never have attempted to achieve the impossible. The original of "Louise," now nearly 40 years old, was by no means sublime but is, even today, not nearly so wildly ridiculous as this film version makes it. The film audience was often frankly derisive and, one must admit, often with good cause. But for the critic it was interesting as an object lesson. In the light of what has already been said, mention may be made of one or two of the pitfalls, only too apparent, into which those who were responsible tumbled from a musical point of view.

Obviously the sound dimensions of an opera given with a fixed proscenium, the singers and orchestra being always relatively at the same distance from the listener, must differ from those of a sound film. Every relation of the degrees of sound, for example, is instantly changed. The sound film is incapable of a genuine pianissimo, and its forte is raucous. In the film "Louise" the orchestra was so often relegated to inaudibility in favor of the voice that one heard only a fraction of the score. Charpentier's orchestration may often be dull, but it is better than nothing at all. The carefully calculated balance between voice, chorus and orchestra simply did not and could not exist.

The close-ups of the singers, when relatively their faces expanded to about the size of an opera house proscenium, made the audience laugh—the sudden transformation of the Lilliputian into the Gargantuan was too much for them. One was thankful that there was no corresponding increase of voice.

It was interesting, by the way, to realize how great a part the eye plays, if unconsciously, in the conventions of opera. The lighted desks of the orchestra, the silhouette of the conductor, the dim

boxes converging toward the stage, the dresses in the front rows of the stalls, the audience itself, and even the building all make their mysterious contribution to what is being heard.

Again, it was instructive to observe the straits to which the producers were reduced in trying to reconcile the ambulatory movement of opera—static in every aria—with the livelier continuous rhythm of the film. In the night scene on Montmartre (Act III) someone had the idea of moving lights aimlessly about to help the

A Painter as Dramatist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Abbey Experimental Theater, directed by Ria Mooney, is composed of students at the Abbey School of Acting. Its primary purpose is to try out plays. Its public performances are infrequent but it regularly produces plays before invited audiences. It makes no pretensions to great heights of artistry but it does aim at a high artistic standard.

Recently the Experimental Theater publicly presented "Harlequin's Positions," a play in five acts by Jack B. Yeats, the painter, and brother of the late poet. Mr. Yeats had already published a book but "Harlequin's Positions" is his first play.

In the old-fashioned Harlequinade Harlequin has five poses, and each act of Mr. Yeats' play represents one of these positions. Here lies the key to the series of scenes, which are more or less disconnected, for there is no definite plot or story. Alfred Clanboise, born abroad, comes to the remote little village of Portnadroleen, which lies on the Atlantic ocean and is linked with the rest of Ireland by a branch railway line with two trains a day. There is a telephone in the station master's office. It is connected with the next station, a junction some 12 miles away, and ordinarily it is the only method of communication with the outside world—provided the man at the other end is there to attend to it.

The local people are simple, unsophisticated and wholly detached. They read in the newspapers what is going on in the world but nothing disturbs them. Claire Gillaine

action. But Louise and her Julian refused to take this hint to get on with it, and sang their loves as leisurely as ever.

To add to the general confusion of mediums, Miss Grace Moore, M. Georges Thill, and M. André Fernet, all excellent opera singers, never allowed us to forget the opera-singer in the characters, which thus become caricatures of opera singers.

Perhaps some day the sound film will evolve its own fusion of musical and dramatic art—Walt Disney has pointed one way—but "Louise" proves conclusively that to attempt literally to transmute opera into the medium of the sound film is as impossible as if this process were reversed. Which, as Euclid says, is absurd.

has been left some money and she decides to take her sister, her nephew and his fiancée on an ocean cruise. They all arrive at the railway station to take the morning train. The station master has heard over the telephone that there is going to be a war. He does not know who the belligerents are or why they are going to fight. The news disturbs the travelers but no confirmation of the news is obtainable because the junction station master is talking to some cattle buyers and will not come to the telephone. The cruise is abandoned and the train, which has been held pending further news of the war, starts on its journey.

No material in this for a play? Quite so, but there is excellent opportunity for characterization and atmosphere. Mr. Yeats gets both and we are brought into contact with contentment and with a people unspoiled and satisfied to live simply and peacefully no matter what happens elsewhere. His purpose is to preserve impressions of these people before civilization, as we know it, reaches them and takes away their natural charm and native outlook. It is all very Irish—of the Ireland of the last century, which the World War failed to touch, although on the sea beside them ships were sunk. It is naive and even elusive, for to most of us such a people and such a village are difficult to visualize. Mr. Yeats knows both and he has tried to bring them to us without divulging their real whereabouts.

J. J. Hayes

London Stage Records

By Harold Hobson

London

When Mr. Leslie Banks went up to Oxford it was with the intention of becoming a parson. Talking to him during a matinee of "The Man in Half Moon Street," in which he is appearing at the New Theater, I asked him casually whether he ever regretted not being a clergyman. Mr. Banks paused for a moment in taking the grease-paint from off his face, as though struck by an unaccustomed thought. "By Jove," he said impulsively, "sometimes perhaps I might."

The remark ought not to be taken too seriously. There are few actors in London who have as good reason as Mr. Banks for satisfaction with their chosen calling. He is continually adding (as rapidly as long runs will let him) to a notable gallery of histrionic portraits. But the explanation which he proceeded to advance has a distinct bearing on the present condition of the London stage.

"It's poor fun being an actor in time of crisis," said Mr. Banks. "The public then wants merely distraction from the tenseness and distress of its own life. It demands only light comedies and musical shows. The great plays—the masterpieces—come when the crisis is over, and we can look back on it with tranquility."

Undoubtedly great plays have been rare in London during recent months. In fact, plays of any kind have been few in number. Dramatic critics have enjoyed the unusual experience of belonging to the leisure class. Managers in general have shown a comprehensible tendency to delay production until more settled times. But in spite of this, the theater, viewed as a commercial proposition, appears to be flourishing considerably.

Miss Dottie Smith's "Dear Octopus" has now passed its three-hundredth performance. Her six plays—"Autumn Crocus," "Service," "Touch Wood," "Dear Octopus," "Call It a Day," and "Bonnet Over the Windmill"—have among them been played in the West End more than 1,800 times, a record which any dramatist might envy. Meanwhile, Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Doctor's Dilemma" has closed at the Whitehall after reaching a total of 130 performances, beating the combined score of all its previous London productions by 16 presentations.

These, however, are not successes upon the millionaire's scale. Even Mr. Terence Rattigan's

Gloucester Society of Artists

By Dorothy Grafty

Gloucester, Mass.

The forty-third annual show of the Gloucester Society of Artists, is on view at the Eastern Point Road Galleries. Its more than 250 entries include the work of a few ranking artists, but the few are swamped this year by a mass of material that can scarcely be considered professional.

The present tendency in America, due, possibly, to confusion in standards, is to rush work to a gallery wall before the person producing it should be credited with the title of artist. No one expects a summer exhibition to be a national salon; but one still hopes that professional pride may pull such displays up to a reasonable standard of craftsmanship.

It is true that the no-jury policy of the Gloucester Society of Artists favors the non-professional; but it is equally true that previous exhibitions have offered far more stimulating fare, and that, in some instances, they have presented work more provocative than that shown in the salons of their juried colleagues. The fault, therefore, lies less in adherence to the tenets of the Independents than to a deplorable willingness on the part of the art fledgling to hang underdone work on a gallery wall. From evidence such as this, what the American art world needs most today is pride in craftsmanship.

Duplication of personnel in Cape Ann exhibitions often renders its salons interlocking, an artist contributing to one show the sketch for a canvas displayed in another. Not featured in other annuals on the Cape is the work of Richard Andrew, who is represented by "The Man with the Shilleagh," an oil, and by a cartoon drawing,

done unofficially. No revised list of prices was posted up at the theater doors. The matter was more or less the consequence of private negotiation between the customer and the box-office clerk. But recently it has become the practice of some managements, when their play is beginning to lose its attraction at full prices, to transfer it to another theater where the prices are cut by half. In this way, it is believed, an entirely new public has been tapped by the theaters. Such houses as the Princes, the Piccadilly, the Savoy, and the Whitehall are becoming recognized as the homes of second-run plays, and are flourishing exceedingly.

Florence Festival Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

The annual Florentine Musical Festival ended this year, as usual, with two open-air plays: "La Strega" (the Witch), written in the sixteenth century by the Florentine Anton Francesco Grazzini, and "Aminta," written in 1573 by Torquato Tasso.

"La Strega" was given in the Piazza de' Ferruzzi, one of the most unspoiled of the ancient Florentine piazzas, while "Aminta" was played on the grassy slopes of the "Meridiana" in the Boboli Gardens.

The plot of "La Strega" is of the slightest. Written on the lines of the scenarios of the old "Commedia dell'Arte," it is concerned with a lost heir, fugitive lovers, distracted parents; nimble-witted youths who, with the aid of the so-called witch, play on the credulity of others to their own advantage; the young braggart, boastful and timid, prototype of the classic miles gloriosus or the Capitano of the sixteenth-century Italian theater. All ends well; the lost are found, the parted are felicitously united, the stern parents relent.

But if the piece has small pretensions to invention, and scant dramatic force, it is yet rich in delineation of old-time Florentine life, its wit, simplicity, gaiety, neighborliness, all presented in glowing color and displayed against a background of unsurpassed dignity.

To the spectators, seated on the lofty gradinata built to overlook the piazza, it seemed as if they were indeed watching a real day in the life of these ancient Florentines. After the Prince and Princess of Piedmont and other royal guests had taken their places the lights were extinguished and for a minute or two all was dark. Then, down in the piazza, dawn rose upon a day in sixteenth-century Florence. Slowly the place awoke to life; windows opened, neighbors hailed one another, a cobbler hammered busily in his doorway; a pack mule clattered over the cobbles, men set out to

work, women to market or to church; pigeons fluttered round the well and Florentine urchins played their noisy pranks. As the day wore on to evening the action unfolded until the play closed with preparations for the marriage festivities.

The piece was staged by Signor Giorgio Venturini, the costumes were from the designs of G. Severini, and the musical comment was by Vito Frazzi. The actors spoke their lines well and acted with gaiety and vigor.

The green slopes of the "Meridiana" provided an ideal setting for the "Aminta," with its nymphs and shepherds, and white oxen moving gravely in Virgilian calm. The scenic effects were produced by skilful floodlighting, by movement and color. The lines of the great poet, beautifully spoken to the accompaniment of Gluck's music, were a joy to the ear while the colorful costumes of Gino Carlo Sensani—a delightful mingling of the pastoral and the archaic—were a delight to the eye.

This sylvan poem, ably and imaginatively presented by Signor Renato Simoni, proved the triumphant climax of this year's "Maggio." The actors read their lines intelligently, forcefully and musically. Andreina Pagnani as "Daphne," Micaela Giustiniani as the young nymph "Sylvia," Rossano Brazzi as the shepherd "Aminta," Gino Cervi as "Tirsi," and Carlo Ninchi as the Faun played their parts admirably. The clear serenity of the scene, like the bright, warm-tinted figures of some old Italian preseppe, contributed to the lovely realization of this pastoral piece.

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Boston Girl in Lake Placid Ice Show Next Month—Crawford Plays Mako

Mountain 'Boy' Sure to Play For Trans-Mississippi Title

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 22 (AP)—No matter who wins today's semifinal matches, a mountain boy is sure to battle a flatlander for the 39th Trans-Mississippi golf title at mountain-shadowed Broadmoor tomorrow.

Two players from the high altitude country and two from the lowlands of Texas and Michigan are left after three days of hand-to-hand combat in the best amateur tournament ever held in the Rockies.

The mountain boys went out first today in the 36-hole semifinals—Ray Lowell, Jr., who never has won any sort of golf championship, and Ed Kingsley, runner-up for this crown a year ago.

Ready to follow were a pair of tremendous hitters, Harry Todd, 22-year-old Western amateur champion from Dallas, and Chick Harbert, 24-year-old Battle Creek, Mich., star.

Lowell is a 27-year-old real estate man from Colorado Springs, which is tucked practically under Pikes Peak, and Kingsley, who is 24, is from Salt Lake City, set in the Wasatch Mountains.

Harbert beat the last former champion left in the tournament, Don Schumacher of Dallas, 1-up, in a tinging 36-hole struggle yesterday, after winning two extra-hole matches the previous day.

Todd, the lone ranger victor out of five Texas quarterfinals, shot even par golf for a 3-and-2 triumph over Morris Norton of Wichita Falls.

Lowell crushed O'Hara Watts, Dallas insurance man, 6 and 5, and Kingsley, one stroke over par for the distance, stamped an 8-and-6 beating on tall John Barnum, a Government fruit inspector from Edinburg, Texas, who might pass for a picture star.

Eastern Champion Advances

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Making the most of his limited stroke equipment, Gerard (Jeff) Podesta of Montreal, N. J., entered the semifinal round in defense of his Eastern clay court tennis title yesterday with a 6-1, 8-6 victory over George Toley of Los Angeles.

Podesta's opponent will be Billy Gillespie of Atlanta.

In other bracket, Earl Bartlett, Jr., of New Orleans, who defeated eighth-seeded Martin Buxby of Miami, 6-1, 7-5, will face Marvin Wachman of Chicago, who advanced with Gillespie Thursday.

The top-ranked pair in the women's singles tourney, Millicent Hirsch and Helen Germaine of New York, filled the final round brackets. Miss Hirsch easily disposed of Baba Madden of Boston, the fourth-seeded player, 6-2, 6-2, while Miss Germaine eliminated

unranked Edna Steinbach of New York, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2.

In the women's doubles, Mrs. Tokuko Nakano and Miss Germaine defeated Josephine Sanfilippo of New York and Nellie Scheer of Miami Beach, 6-1, 6-1, and Miss Hirsch and Grace Surber of New York trounced Helen Tynen of Ridgewood, N. J., and Gerry Mallory of Tenafly, N. J., 6-1, 6-2, to reach the final round.

An upset was recorded in the men's doubles when Frank Bowden of New York, and Bob Kantrath of Austin, Texas, ousted the national intercollegiate champions, Doug Imhoff and Bob Peacock of the University of California, 9-11, 6-2, 6-2, and gained the semifinal round.

Bobbitt and Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., top-seeded duo, also reached the semifinal, topping Wachman and Reeder, 6-4, 7-5.

Metz Scores Brilliant 67

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Dick Metz, Chicago star, came in with a brilliant four under par 67 yesterday to take the lead among early first round finishers in the Western golf championship at the Medinah Country Club.

Metz went out in 36, even par, and then got blazing hot on the home nine, which he negotiated in 31 strokes, four under regulation. On the last nine Metz had four birdies and never was over par. He played the difficult No. 3 course of 6,859 yards with a par of 35—71. Metz's score was a new competitive course record.

Byron Nelson, of Reading, Pa., the National Open Champion, and Lloyd Mangrum, veteran pro from Los Angeles, came in with 68's. Playing the 6,517-yard par 70 No. 1 course, Nelson was out in 34,

even par, and clipped two strokes off par coming in for a 34. After nine straight pars on the first nine, Nelson birdied the long 10th and the par four 14th holes.

Mangrum played the wooded No. 3 course of 6,859 yards with a par of 36—71. He had birdies on the first, seventh, and eighth holes going out for a brilliant 33. Coming in he birdied three holes, but slipped a stroke over par on three others.

Tennis Dates Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEBELLO, Quebec — The tenth annual International tennis tournament originally scheduled to be held at the Seignior Club, Quebec, Aug. 25-27, has been changed to Aug. 18, 19, 20.

In 'World's Skating Fair, 1939'



Wide World
Upper: Barbara Ann Ginz, St. Moritz Figure Skating Club of Oakland, Calif. Inset: Hedy Stenuf, Viennese star. Lower left: Gretchen Merrill of the Skating Club of Boston. They, and many other stars, will take part in the Midsummer Skating Show at Lake Placid, N. Y., Aug. 3, 4 and 5.

Mid-Summer Ice Skating Carnival at Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—The arrival of Hedy Stenuf, internationally famous figure skater, who was runner-up in the 1939 World's Championships, from London, Eng., on board the Aquitania recently, completes the all-star cast of ice experts who will perform in the Eighth Annual Mid-Summer Figure Skating Opera that will be held in the Olympic Arena on Aug. 3, 4, and 5.

The U. S. F. S. A. Official Judges School, held recently, was attended by more than 100 judges and potential judges of figure skating. The session consisted of lectures, demonstrations of various figures with comments by highly qualified judges, written tests, and moving pictures of school figures, accompanied by lectures. Among those attending in an official capacity were Joseph K. Savage of New York, president of the U. S. F. S. A.; Roger Turner, chairman of the Judges School Committee, of Milton, Mass.; Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, editor of Skating magazine of Boston, Mass.; and Heaton R. Robertson, treasurer of the United States Figure Skating Association, of New York.

Thisbe II Wins

TORONTO (CP)—Thisbe II of the Rochester Yacht Club won the George Cup, emblematic of six-month yacht supremacy on Lake Ontario, by defeating Aphrodite of the Toronto Royal Yacht Club, July 20.

The United States crew had a margin of more than two minutes at the end of the sudden-death race. The cup returns to the United States after a two-year stay in Canada. The Toronto boat won last year.

Elapsed time for the Thisbe was 3h. 9m. 41s. The time for the Toronto boat was 3h. 12m. 3s.

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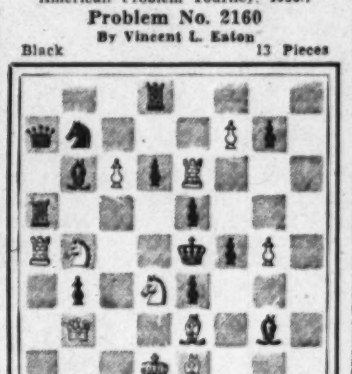
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

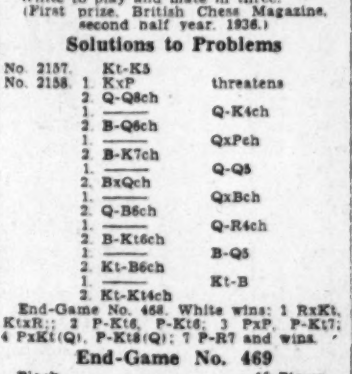
July 22, 1939
Problem No. 2159
By Vincent L. Estay



White to play and mate in two (First prize, two-movers, 1936.)
Problem No. 2160
By Vincent L. Estay



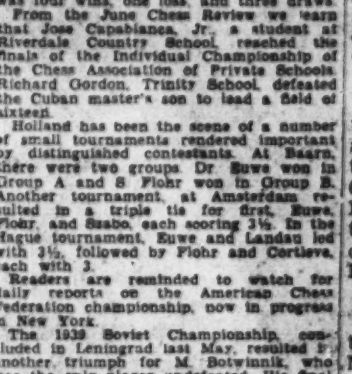
White to play and mate in two (First prize, two-movers, 1936.)
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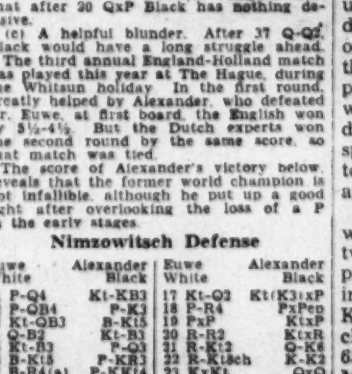
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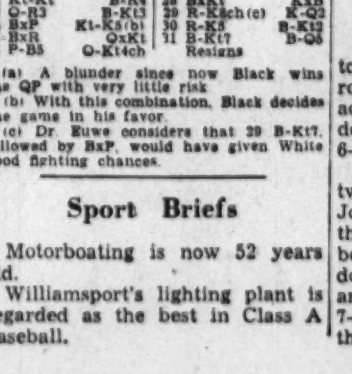
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And Talking of . . . Badminton

By R. Mailland Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

International Tournament?

LONDON—And so we are likely to have, quite soon, an international tournament for badminton comparable to that for the Davis Cup in lawn tennis. At all events, the countries in membership with the International Badminton Federation are to be asked to give their view on the desirability of such a competition, for which Sir George Thomas, President of the I. B. F., has offered to present a challenge trophy.

A tournament of the kind suggested could well become a very international business indeed, for there are now 16 nations whose governing bodies for badminton are affiliated to the International Federation. The latest recruits being the United States of America, Norway, and Mexico, all elected during the past year.

By contrast with every other sport that is widely practiced, badminton has been slow to develop international competition. A fact linked, no doubt, with a certain shortage of money in the game, due to the absence of spectators en masse. But now that the "international era" has dawned for the shuttle-cock—as witness the successes of overseas players in the All-England championships here this year—players of various lands are naturally keen to measure their strength in team play.

Seriously Challenged

In such international team play as there has been up to the present, England has stood supreme, undefeated right from the time of its first engagement with another country—Ireland—in 1903. Now, however, the English are being seriously challenged from several quarters, and in their 1939 championships, all events excepting the mixed doubles were won by players from other lands. The men's singles and women's doubles going to Denmark, the women's singles to Canada, and the men's doubles to Ireland.

It is more than 60 years since the game of badminton was invented, and it is said to have begun in the simplest possible way at a dual residence one wet day

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Bowl Finals

The Longwood Bowl men's singles final has been scheduled for tomorrow afternoon with Adrian Quist of Australia meeting the winner of today's semifinal between Jack Crawford of Australia and Gene Mako of Los Angeles, Calif.

Yesterday, Quist stopped the march of young Bobby Low of Stanford University, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3. Low had advanced to the semifinals by upsetting seeded players Gil Hunt of Washington and Dave Freeman, the national junior champion. Quist put on such pressure in the semifinal that young Low did not have time to play his own game.

All-East Final

Kay Winthrop of Boston meets Helen Bernard of New York in today's singles final. Yesterday, Miss Winthrop defeated Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, 6-4, 6-4, and Miss Bernard overhauled Pauline Betz, the National indoor champion, from Hollywood, 6-1, 6-2.

Scoring 69s two teams tied for the medal in Winchester's 16th annual invitation four-ball golf tournament. They were Teddy Crocker of The Country Club and Bill Faversham of Concord and the combination of Bobby Knowles of The Country Club and Fred Hannon of South Shore.

There is no way of telling where the bees would be located in the National League stadium and injuries not wrecked their regular line-up. While Tony Cucinello was out the club dropped from third place to seventh, and went from one game to 13 behind the Cincinnati pace. Of course, the

Boston Regatta July 29-30

The Central New England Regatta Association's annual racing carnival on the Charles River Basin here next Saturday and Sunday will be the season's first real challenge to the official motorboat competition speed tables, which have undergone only slight revision this year.

Motorboat racing records have reached the point where competition must be of the keenest and conditions ideal to push the marks up another notch. Attracting as it does large fields of top ranking outboards and drivers in all classes, the Charles River Basin's usually placid waters and exceptionally well laid out course should be productive of several changes in the speed standards if boats and motors hang together and weather and wind prove satisfactory.

Headlining the speed duels next week end should be the battle between the 225 cubic inch hydroplanes, the country's most popular inboard racing class. Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo., veteran, set the class competitive standard at 63.739 m.p.h. last year but Julius Manger, of Pelham Manor, N. Y.,

Cuba Wins First Davis Cup Point

HAVANA, July 22 (AP)—Cuba took the first point in its first round Davis Cup series with Canada yesterday. Ricardo Morales defeated Bruce Hall, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

The second singles encounter between Ellis Tarsish of Canada and Jose Aguiro was suspended in the third set because of rain and will be continued today before the doubles. Tarsish took the first set and Aguiro the second, each at 7-5, and Tarsish led 2-0 in the third.

Sport Briefs

Motorboating is now 52 years old.

Williamsport's lighting plant is regarded as the best in Class A baseball.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Stocks again bounced upward in today's market with leaders posting gains running to 2 or more points.

Virtually all departments participated in the extension of Friday's rally. Activity was best for the Saturday in nearly two months. Despite profit-taking, prices in most cases were near the top in the final hour. New highs for the year were plentiful.

Continuance of business optimism, combined with a better feeling toward foreign affairs, reinforced the principal credit in brokerage circles for the revival of speculative and investment confidence. Recent moves in Congress also were said to have been to the liking of the financial district.

Long once more was the liveliest performer in the share division, jumping to another new 1939 peak. Prominent on the swing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Great Northern, Anaconda, Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber, Celanese, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward and Allied Chemical.

Numerous Bonds Rise
Rail loans took over bond market leadership again today although substantial buying also filtered into a few selected utilities.

While the direction of the market was definitely upward, profit taking on the heels of recent advances kept most gains in a fractional range.

Favorable earnings reports remained a backdrop for demand for the carriers, brokers said.

U. S. Government loans joined the forward parade. Gains ranging to an outside of 10-32nd point near the close of the short session were registered on small volume.

Highlight of the foreign division was a 3-point runup in Tokyo City 5s.

Higher elsewhere were Frisco 4 1/2s of '78, St. Paul 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3 1/2s, Erie 5s of '75, International Hydro Electric 6s, Pennsylvania General 4 1/2s of '65, Nickel Plate 4 1/2s and 5 1/2s, Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4 1/2s and International Mercantile Marine 6s.

Lucius Boomer, hotel president (Waldorf-Astoria) said private enterprise was in danger of extinction because of rising costs of government and taxation, and declared wasteful spending was discouraging saving.

He asserted Government competition was a challenge to private enterprise and business should organize to meet that challenge.

Earlier the conference was divided into discussion groups, largely of which related to labor relations.

Alexander R. Heron, San Francisco industrial relations officer told this group the Wagner Act had imposed collective bargaining on millions of workers who did not want it.

He also proposed employer-employee conferences for the purpose of clarifying needs and wants of both sides, and devising workable plans for reaching objectives.

He declared he saw no hope of getting anywhere with labor unions. "It is very rarely," he said, "for unions to agree to anything which will benefit employers."

He said labor contracts had been overwhelmingly one-sided, and urged employers to write down what they wanted from workers and use the demands in collective bargaining.

July Wheat Sales Unsettled Market
CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Selling of July wheat contracts, in which there will be no trading after this session, unsettled the wheat pit in early dealings today. The July contracts tumbled almost a cent, but deferred deliveries were steady.

Wheat opened 1/4 higher to 1/2 lower compared with yesterday's finish, September 6 1/4-1/2, December 6 1/2-1/4. Corn was 1/4 higher, September 40 1/2, December 42 1/2-1/4.

Open Close Yesterday's Yr Ago
July 63 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2
Sept 64 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2
Dec 65 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2
Corn
July 27 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2
Sept 28 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
Dec 29 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2
Oats
July 21 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
Sept 22 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
Dec 23 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

Cutler-Hammer Net
NEW YORK (AP)—Cutler-Hammer, Inc., manufacturers of electronic control apparatus, with plants in Milwaukee and Chicago, reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of \$243,413, or 38 cents a share, compared with net loss of \$73,760 in the like 1938 period.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1939—Low High Last Chg										1938—Low High Last Chg									
Stocks & Bonds										Stocks & Bonds									
In Dollars										In Dollars									
Abbot 1 (A) 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	Jul 21	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (1)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Acme Steel (1)	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (2)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams (1)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (3)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (1)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (4)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (2)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (5)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (3)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (6)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (4)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (7)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (5)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (8)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (6)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (9)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (7)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (10)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (8)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (11)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (9)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (12)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (10)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (13)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (11)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (14)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (12)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (15)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (13)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (16)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (14)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (17)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (15)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (18)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (16)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (19)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (17)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (20)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (18)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (21)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (19)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (22)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (20)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (23)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (21)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (24)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (22)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (25)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (23)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (26)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (24)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (27)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (25)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (28)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (26)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (29)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (27)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (30)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (28)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (31)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (29)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (32)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (30)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (33)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (31)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (34)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (32)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (35)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (33)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (36)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (34)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (37)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (35)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (38)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (36)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (39)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (37)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (40)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (38)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (41)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (39)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (42)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (40)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (43)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (41)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (44)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (42)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (45)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (43)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (46)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (44)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (47)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (45)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Gen Tel (48)	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jul 21	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Adams-Mills (46)	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2																

Over-the-Counter Group Statement Is Filed With SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—The first application for registration under the Maloney amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act has been filed by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., with the SEC.

The Association's application requests designation of the National Association of Securities Dealers as a national securities association. It states that the association is a non-stock, non-profit membership corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, with principal executive offices at 1,010 Vermont Avenue, Washington. Branch offices are at 44 Wall Street, New York; 120 LaSalle Street, Chicago; 202 Crocker Building, San Francisco; and 717 L. N. Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

The Maloney amendment provides for the organization and registration of one or more associations of over-the-counter brokers and dealers for the purpose of effectuating a program of co-operative regulation. The SEC announced last week its rules for the registration of national securities associations.

Griswold Chairman
Chairman of the Association is B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore. Other officers are Francis A. Bonner of Blair, Bonner & Co., Chicago, Vice-Chairman; Edward H. Hilliard of J. J. Hilliard & Son, Louisville, Ky., Treasurer; Wallace H. Fulton, Washington, D. C., Director; Frank L. Scheffey, New York City, Co-director; and David W. Evans, Washington, D. C., Controller.

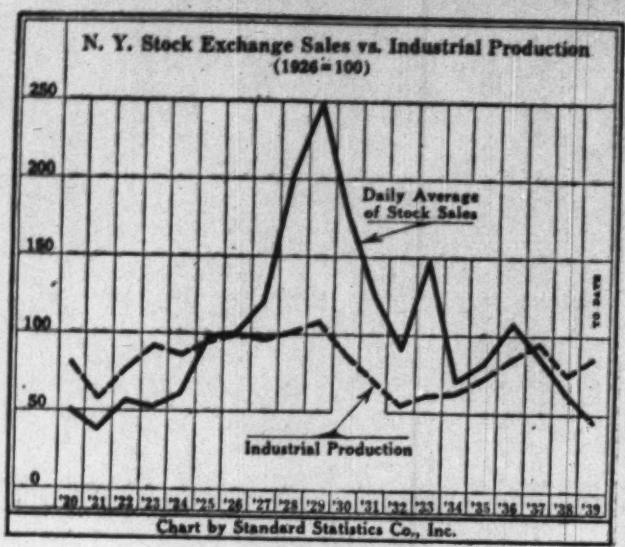
In addition to the first three named officers, the board of directors of the association consists of Clifford S. Ashmun of C. S. Ashmun Company, Minneapolis; George W. Bovenizer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York City; Donald C. Bromfield of Garrett-Bromfield & Co., Denver; Charles B. Crouse of Crouse & Co., Detroit; Frank Dunne of Dunne & Co., New York City; Sherman Ellsworth of William P. Harper & Son, St. Louis; Albert P. Everts, Paine, Webber & Co., Boston; Neville Ford of the First Boston Corporation, New York; Theodore E. Hammond of the William R. Staats Company, Los Angeles; Joseph T. Johnson of the Milwaukee Company, Milwaukee; John R. Longmire of I. M. Simon & Co., St. Louis; John A. Prescott of the Prescott, Wright, Spiller Company, Kansas City; Joseph M. Scribner of Singer, Deane & Scribner, Pittsburgh; A. W. Snyder of A. W. Snyder & Co., Houston; George S. Stevenson of Putnam & Co., Hartford; Henry B. Tompkins of the Robinson-Humphrey Company, Atlanta; and Frank Weeden of Weeden & Co., San Francisco.

Executive Committee
The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Griswold, Chairman; Bonner, Bovenizer, Ford, Scribner, Stevenson, and Weeden. By virtue of his office as director, Mr. Fulton is also a member of the committee, but without right to vote.

The Finance Committee consists of Messrs. Bovenizer, Chairman; Griswold, Hilliard, Scribner, and Fulton (all with right to vote). The membership of the Technical Committee is made up of Henry L. Rosenfeld, Jr., Chairman, of Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, New York; Benjamin J. Buttenwieser of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York; James H. Coolidge of McDonald, Coolidge & Co., Cleveland; William M. Lumbert, Blyth & Co., Inc., New York.

For the purpose of administration the United States is divided into fourteen districts, each of which has a district committee.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Stock Market Seen Lagging Behind Industrial Activity



Sales of stock on the New York Stock Exchange so far this year have been only slightly more than 700,000 shares daily. Relative to the level of industrial activity, the financial markets have been extraordinarily dull. Volume of stock trading normally fluctuates more widely than industrial production, yet it seems clear that Wall Street trading is not keeping pace with the general level of business activity.

Cattle and Hog Prices Off But Lambs Are Firm

Weekly Livestock Market Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—All grades of fed steers and yearlings declined sharply Monday when the supply was largest of the season and other slaughter classes followed the downturn. However, reduced loadings later turned prices upward and beef steers eventually regained all of the loss.

Heifers and cows recovered a portion of the downturn, while vealers and heavy bulls made substantial gains. Increased hog marketings made lower prices possible while spring lambs closed to 25c higher than late last week. Prime 183 lb. steers topped at \$10.85, spring lambs made \$9.75, hogs topped at \$7.20 Monday, closed at \$7.05 down.

Buyers quickly sensed the opportunity to pound prices Monday when the available supply amounted to almost a deluge of beef.

Practically all grades of fed steers and yearlings lost 25c more on Monday, with medium weight and heavy offerings showing a 40c downturn in many instances. But recovery was prompt so far as steers were concerned, while the stock regained to 25c lower than late last week.

Finished Nebraska steers topped at \$10.75 and \$10.85, followed by choice to prime Iowa at \$10.50. Long yearlings made \$10.40, light yearlings \$9.75. Rank and file of medium to choice fed steers cashed at \$8.50-9.75, with the majority of grassers at \$6.25-7.50. Most grass hogs sold up to \$7.60, vealers \$10.50.

Slipping markets for hogs ended in a 25-50 decline for the week. Heavy butchers and packing sows were punished more drastically than light and medium weights wanted on outside account. Top 250 lb. hogs, paid Monday, at \$7.05, fell to \$6.75 below the \$6.00 line. This week's price revision uncovered the widest spread of the season, a range of \$1.50 has developed on hogs no more than 100 pounds apart in weight.

Spring lambs advanced slightly, closing steady to 35c higher than late last week at Chicago. Washington and Idaho lambs predominated in the run, selling at \$8.90-9.50. Largely native springers turned at \$9.25-9.50, top \$9.65. Yearlings topped at \$8.25.

City Buys French Pipe; to Pay For It With Apples and Pears
YAKIMA, Wash.—Encouragement of reciprocity behind the motivating influence behind a transaction recently completed here whereby the City of Yakima will take delivery late this summer of approximately \$57,000 worth of cast iron water pipe manufactured in France. In accordance with the arrangement 85

per cent of the purchase price will be paid to two local banks and the balance in trust until the apple and pear shipping season commences, at which time fruit will be shipped to French purchasers in lieu of the \$50,000.

Yakima shippers are very much interested in the manner in which this arrangement works out as France is a substantial market for northwestern apples and pears. Upwards of 50 carloads of fruit will be shipped to the water pipe and shippers are hopeful that this amount will not be included as a part of the quotas allowed by the French Government, but may go in over and above them.

Westinghouse Announces Changes in Sales Staffs
MANSFIELD, O. (P)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has announced changes in its electrical appliance sales staffs as the result of increased business.

R. C. Cosgrove, manager of the Household Refrigeration Department, was named assistant sales manager of the merchandising division; and T. J. Newcomb, head of the Commercial Refrigeration Department, was appointed as Mr. Cosgrove's successor.

The commercial refrigeration and air conditioning departments will be merged under the direction of P. Y. Danley, with headquarters in East Springfield, Mass.

Retail Business Is 7 to 12 P. C. Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (P)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution throughout the United States this week lagged under last, but ran 7 to 12 per cent above a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Meanwhile, buying in wholesale markets continued to expand. "Although consumer demand continued brisk for light summer apparel, vacation necessities, and some lines of house furnishings, retail trade activity on the whole was moderately lower than a week ago," the survey said.

"To some extent, the decline attributable to shortages of desirable merchandise; this was an important factor in department stores, where stock of many types of summer goods was frequently reported too low to warrant the usual heavy clearance promotions."

"A few stores felt that the reduction in WPA rolls was already cutting into sales totals, but the majority found no appreciable change as yet in this type of buying."

While retail trade marked time, wholesale buying gathered momentum, the review said, adding: "As in the past fortnight, the main wholesale interest was centered on new fall lines. Requests for sale goods were still numerous, but little summer merchandise of the desired type and quality was available."

"Wholesalers reported that the outstanding features of the fall buying continued to be the increased call for better quality goods and the strong emphasis on prompt shipments. Retailers who were satisfied last year with September delivery were found to be demanding merchandise in the stores by mid-August."

"Merchandise for August and September promotions was the center of interest in housefurnishing lines."

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of July 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.1 per cent during the week ended July 15, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline, continues the report, offsets the gain of the preceding week and places the all-commodity index at 75.5 per cent of the 1926 average, Mr. Lühb said.

Average wholesale prices of farm products dropped 1.2 per cent and foods decreased 0.7 per cent. The fuel and lighting materials and building materials groups rose 0.3 per cent and textile products advanced 0.1 per cent. The remaining five groups were unchanged from the July 8 level.

Largely as a result of lower prices for agricultural commodities, raw silk, anthracite, gravel and sand, the raw materials group index fell 0.6 per cent during the week.

Commodity groups	July 15, 1939	July 8, 1939	July 1, 1939
All commodities	75.5	75.6	75.7
Farm products	63.1	63.2	63.3
Food	67.4	67.5	67.6
Textile products	72.3	72.4	72.5
Building materials	72.3	72.4	72.5
Fuel and lighting	72.3	72.4	72.5
Metals and metal products	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household goods	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household appliances	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household furniture	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household equipment	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household supplies	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household services	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household maintenance	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household repairs	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household cleaning	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household laundry	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household linen	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household drapery	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household upholstery	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household painting	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household carpentry	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household plumbing	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household electrical	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household mechanical	72.3	72.4	72.5
Household miscellaneous	72.3	72.4	72.5

Bank Has Control Of Cities Service

CHICAGO (P)—Signing of a trust indenture consummated negotiations whereby the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago assumed control as trustee of the vast electric utility empire of the Cities Service Company.

The transaction will enable Cities Service, top holding company in a billion dollar group of public utility concerns, to comply with the Holding Company Act.

In effect, it removes the company from control of its own subsidiary, Cities Service Power & Light, which controls through stock ownership the Ohio Public Service Company, Public Service of Colorado, Toledo Edison, Empire District Electric, St. Joseph Railway, Light Heat & Power, East Tennessee Light & Power, and others.

Cities Service, on authorization of stockholders last April, entered into an agreement with Harris Trust under which it has pledged all the common stock and an undivided interest in the preferred stock of Cities Service Power & Light. It also has made a similar agreement with the City National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, as trustee, pledging stocks of three natural gas distributing companies in the Kansas City area.

Brokers' Loans Decline \$24,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (P)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled \$472,000,000.

The week ended July 19 and the total represented a decrease of \$24,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled \$496,000,000.

Interlake Iron Loss

NEW YORK (P)—Interlake Iron Corp., producing pig iron and coke at Chicago, Duluth, Toledo and Erie, reported net loss in the June quarter of \$242,574 compared with net loss of \$294,367 in the like 1938 period.

United States Government Bonds

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
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3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31

Foreign Bonds

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31

Swedish Gold Holdings Rise

STOCKHOLM—The gold holdings of the Swedish Riksbank rose during May 1939, as compared with April, by 12,000,000 kronor (about \$2,400,000) to 759,000,000 kronor. Of this gold reserve about 237,000,000 kronor was held abroad.

Advance in Price Of Copper To 10 3/4c

NEW YORK (P)—Domestic copper was boosted 1/4 cent a pound by leading producers, lifting the quotation to the highest since April 19 when 10 1/4 cents was quoted.

Heavy buying of the red metal by domestic and foreign interests this month had eaten into domestic stocks and placed the industry as a whole in the best statistical position in many months.

Boston Stocks

Div.	High	Low	Last	Prev.
100 Bird & Son	114	114	114	114
100 Bird & Son	114	114	114	114
100 Bird & Son	114	114	114	114
100 Bird & Son	114	114	114	114
100 Bird & Son	114	114	114	114

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 22 (P)—The position of the Treasury July 22 compared with the comparable date a year ago: Receipts, \$24,325,325; disbursements, \$24,325,325; net balance, \$0.00.

New York Curb

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
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Artificial Props Bolster Sagging Wheat Markets

CHICAGO, July 22 (P)—Governmental efforts to prevent collapse of wheat prices throughout the world fixed prices today under the sagging markets of principal Western Hemisphere producing nations where, nevertheless, quotations hovered around 6 of 7 year lows.

These artificial measures served to cushion the markets and to guarantee producers in this part of the world certain prices for their wheat. They encouraged a policy of holding grain off the market, thus preventing the dumping of a huge surplus into international trade.

Reserves Larger Than Ever
However, the tendency to hold wheat, grain men said, has helped to build up the large reserve supply that now is a weight on the world market. Support of prices, likewise, has encouraged production, which this season is larger than last year in most of the Western Hemisphere grain producing areas except that within the United States.

The Governments of each of the big New World wheat producing nations—Canada, Argentina and the United States—have taken over a large share of the marketing of grain in international trade and at the same time have guaranteed farmers certain prices. In Canada farmers received 80 cents a bushel at lake port on their 1938 crop and are expected to receive 70 cents for a portion of their 1939 grain.

In Argentina the 1939 crop was sold to the Government at a price equivalent to 59 cents. In the United States eligible producers received loans on a basis of 75 to 77 cents a bushel at the Chicago market for best grade wheat and now are storing large quantities of new grain on a basis of around 80 cents.

Record Lows at Liverpool

These guarantees in Canada and the United States compare with Winnipeg and Chicago futures prices for December delivery of around 55 and 66 cents a bushel, respectively.

The accumulation of wheat in the Western Hemisphere and competition among the three big exporters for the European market through the use of subsidies has helped to force wheat prices at Liverpool, the world's leading distributive market, to the lowest level on record.

The principal factor in this week's price decline here, before the opening today wheat was 2-2 1/2 cents lower than a week ago, being only fractions above the lowest level since last winter. Weakness in corn, which also is influenced by a record-breaking domestic supply and good crop prospects, depressed wheat. Corn lost 3 1/2 to 5 cents, slumping to 1 1/2-year lows. Oats sagged with the principal commodities, losing 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, however, was 1/4 off to 1 1/4 higher compared with a week ago.

New York Bonds

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
3 1/2% 4-44	113.31	113.31	113.31
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Mortgage Loans Up in Massachusetts

During the month of June mortgage loans of nearly \$5,000,000 were made by the mutual savings banks of the State of Massachusetts, according to a survey by the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts. It was announced this week by Dana S. Sylvester, Executive Manager of the Association. "The amount of loans in June," Mr. Sylvester said, "was almost as great as that in May, which is usually the busiest month for real estate sales. During June, 1941 loans were made, totaling \$4,861,035."

Henry H. Pierce, Chairman of the public utility committee of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, reports that with an increase in the month of June of more than 20 per cent over May the co-operatives again made a good showing by taking in excess of \$500,000 more of applications for real estate loans than they did during June of a year ago.

Ernest A. Hale, President of the New England Federal Savings League, reports a reduction of more than \$500,000 in amount of real estate owned and a gain of 5 per cent in reserves and undivided profits as two important features of the combined semiannual statement of Federal savings and loan associations in Massachusetts, basing his statement on a report from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Rubber Consumption In June Rises 45 P. C.

NEW YORK (P)—June use of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States totaled 47,259 long tons, a rise of 6.5 per cent over the 44,377 consumed in May and 45.2 per cent above the 32,540 for June, 1938, the Rubber Manufacturers Association announced.

June gross imports were 35,947 tons compared with 47,535 in May and 26,011 in June a year ago. Domestic stocks on hand June 30 aggregated 181,794 tons against 193,602 a month earlier and 294,794 a year ago.

Crude rubber on ships bearing toward U. S. ports was put at 51,274 tons against 54,946 on May 31 and 32,079 on June 30, 1938. June cleared rubber consumption was estimated at 14,800 tons, production 15,871 and stocks on hand at 23,058.

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Loans More Liberal Than RFC Basis Are Grants, Says Jones

Economics in Modern World: Utilities in Government Harness

Birth of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The electric power industry, a product of passionately dry scientific thought and experiment, has in recent years been the battlefield of vehement political emotions. Control of the industry in a state of rapid flux. Its complex financial and administrative operations are in process of being transferred from economic adventurers to political adventurers. Control of the utilities is one of the skirmish lines in the major campaign between the new political economy and the old economies.

The excitement started in 1933 when Congress passed the Tennessee Valley Authority Act. This was intended then primarily as a power project, but the traditional American tabu against government in business had not then lost its strength, and so Congress disguised the true aim and gave as the purpose "maintaining and operating the properties . . . (of) the United States in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals—in the interest of the national defense and for agricultural and industrial development, and to improve navigation in the Tennessee River and to control the destructive flood waters in the Tennessee River and Mississippi River Basins."

Purposes of Project
It is difficult exactly to state the purposes of the project as they have been so heavily subsidized. Steadfast purpose seems to have been, however, as a "bitchord" for beating the utility companies. As the area had about 40 per cent excess capacity when the program started, the government had to find markets for its power for the most part by taking them from private companies. As the dams were completed, the TVA began building its own transmission lines, running them near or to cities already privately supplied.

Although the Authority was supposed to provide a "yardstick" for existing utility rate schedules, the prices at which its power was ultimately sold to consumers were so heavily subsidized all along the line that the "yardstick" idea has been hardly tenable even by enthusiasts, who have, in consequence, more and more explained the enterprise as a humanitarian venture. It paid no interest for its funds, which were raised by the U. S. Treasury; it carried no charges for dams until power was forthcoming, though private companies have to pay interest from the moment money is borrowed; it paid a pittance of taxes; and it charged off a considerable portion of its costs to flood control and navigation, which private companies cannot do.

The project, however, was a tremendous political success, due, apparently, in part to the gratitude of the Tennessee Valley beneficiaries, in part to the emotional appeal of huge power dams, in part to public resentment against the private industry.

This resentment had risen partly out of a party out of the public's need for a scapegoat for its depression sufferings, partly from the careful nourishment given the tender plant of distrust by professional writers and statesmen.

Host of Projects
TVA's success led to a host of similar projects, chief of which was the program now under construction in the Pacific Northwest at Grand Coulee and Bonneville, on the Columbia River, to add about 2,300,000 kilowatts to an area already supplied with about 1,600,000 and which was used to date a maximum load of some 1,100,000 kw. These mighty monoliths have been naturally slow in construction so that the day is put off when their optimistic official managers will find outlets for the tremendous power they will bring in.

While the Government has been going heavily into hydro construction, private utility construction in recent years has fallen sharply from the levels of the 1920's. Utility managements say this is because the fear of subsidized government competition makes it unsafe to risk money in new construction. Opponents say it is due partly to the fact that the comparison with the 1920's is improper. The industry was then in its expansive adolescence. Other opponents say it is due to the fact that demand for power is dependent on general business, and general business is not so good in the 1930's. Still others say that "replacements" of old with more efficient turbines, of low-tension with high-tension transmission lines, and the like, have partly taken the place of "additions, and betterments."

Utility managements have been strategically encircled in another important way in recent years—through detailed control of its financial operations and even of its accounting. That came about in the following way:
In the 1920's the rapid progress of the electric arts called for the inventive and imaginative use of various financial devices, including, chiefly, the holding company or corporation-owning corporation, to make the necessary capital quickly available for exploiting new techniques and economies. There were abuses in this financing. These abuses consisted mostly of the inflating of book-values for the purpose either of arguing against enforced rate cuts or of convincing investors that their high hopes were justified. In some cases the multiplying economies of power generation were thus deftly skimmed off into enterprisers' pockets instead of going to customers in lower rates or to stockholders in higher dividends.

The Federal Trade Commission made an 80-volume study of the abuses, and this was followed by Congressional hearings, which resulted in the Utility Act of 1935. The Act was pushed through Congress by Administration pressure with a majority of one vote in the House.

This law undertook to prevent sins against either customer or investor. First it empowered the Federal Power Commission to impose uniform accounting, which in effect turned out to be a form of accounting ("original cost") which would hold down the capitalization on which a "fair return" would be likely to be permitted by the Court. In the second place, the law required the Securities and Exchange Commission to "unscramble the holding company system of the country and put it together again right—if possible."

Exempt From Act
The new politically owned power ventures were exempted from the Act. TVA, for instance, was not required to carry Muscle Shoals at "original cost" for rate-making purposes, while the Government power ventures blossomed into ramified ventures variously incorporated.

The new accounting principles forced on the utilities have chiefly taken two forms. One has been the carrying of book-values back to "original cost," which in effect is the cost to the original builder. This principle, usually called "prudent investment," has not yet been accepted by the Supreme Court, however. In the New York Edison case this spring the Court refused the opportunity of reversing the 1898 Smyth vs. Ames decision.

Points Out RFC
To Show 'Plenty' Of Heavy Losses

WASHINGTON, July 22 (P)—Jesse H. Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, has advised the Senate Banking Committee that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is "going to have plenty of losses" on the loans it already has made to business.

An unrevised record of Mr. Jones' testimony on President Roosevelt's new lending bill was circulated among committee members. The printed text showed the former RFC chairman was asked by Senator John Townsend (R) of Delaware whether the lending agency had made all business loans which "were in any way eligible."

Have Made Mistakes
"We think we have," Mr. Jones answered. "We are not infallible. We make plenty of mistakes and plenty of bad loans. We will have a very substantial percentage of losses on our business loans."

"The liberality of the policy is going to show up in the losses you take," interjected Senator Alva Adams (D) of Colorado.

"Yes," Mr. Jones responded. "We are going to have plenty of losses." Senator Adams then asked whether the losses would "run as high as 10 to 20 per cent," and Mr. Jones replied: "I am ashamed to tell you what it will be. It will be plenty."

Mr. Jones testified that the RFC was currently foreclosing on \$12,000,000 of industrial loans and that it would take a "very heavy loss" on the transaction.

"If anybody makes loans on a more liberal basis than we are making them now," he added, "they will be grants—they will not be loans."

The committee before which Mr. Jones testified made a net reduction of \$310,000,000 in Mr. Roosevelt's \$2,800,000,000 lending program July 21, and then turned down an amendment by Senator Francis Mahoney (D) of Connecticut to add \$300,000,000 for public works grants to states and \$50,000,000 for Federal public works projects.

In his testimony, given before the committee July 19, Mr. Jones and Warren L. Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, testified that that bank intended to make loans to nations which were defaulting on debts to this country.

Must Settle Debts
Mr. Pierson said that although Colombia wanted a "substantial amount" for railroad equipment "we have made no advances, pending a settlement of their obligations to American bondholders."

"How about Bolivia?" asked Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama.

"They have no opportunity for loans," Mr. Pierson replied. "They are in default and cannot get out," Senator Bankhead queried.

"Well," the bank official responded, "they have just recently taken over the tin mines, and it would not encourage lending."

"Would you make loans to a country that is confiscating our property?" asked Senator Townsend.

"No, I would not," Mr. Jones replied, adding that no loans had been made to Mexico since August, 1937. Mexico has seized farm and oil lands owned by citizens of this country.

Demand for Oil
In August Seen Above 1938 Month

WASHINGTON (P)—The Bureau of Mines estimated August domestic market demand for crude oil at 3,521,000 barrels daily, or a total of 109,180,000 barrels.

This is 8,700 barrels a day more than the July estimate and 19,200 barrels, or about one-half per cent, more than the actual demand in August, 1938.

Domestic demand for motor fuel the Bureau said, probably would be 82,900,000 barrels, or 5 per cent more than the actual demand last August. It estimated motor fuel exports at 4,200,000 barrels, the same as for July, but 629,000 barrels less than August exports in 1938.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline on May 31 were 84,200,000 barrels. The Bureau said that if the industry were to avoid entering the winter season of light demand with excessive stock, a drastic reduction must be made during the next few weeks in runs to stills. It forecast runs of 104,080,000 barrels in August, or 2,728,000 more than the actual run to stills last August.

Exports of crude oil, the Bureau said, would approximate 7,000,000 barrels, or 600,000 more than the July estimate.

ommending a 25 per cent rate cut chiefly by reduction of the depreciation charges out of which telephone makes most of its improvements.

Like the other utilities, the company has refunded extensively and profitably; it is still paying its \$9.00 dividend and nearly earning it after handsome depreciation charges.

The telephone industry has not fared so well. Its financial problems are acute, and reminiscent of the railroads, with Postal Telegraph in receivership and Western Union showing the worst earnings in a generation. The cream of the business has been tapped by Telephone's teletype, the long-distance telephone and the airmail naves hurt, and particularly under the Social Security Act, have increased sharply.

Meantime Improved
Transmission has made the available capacity more fluid, and the new "topping" technique for power plants has made unit increases in generating capacity less expensive. The 1939 industry budget for new equipment is around \$465,000,000.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company lost subscribers heavily in the depression, but has re-attained record subscriber levels slightly above 1929. Its peak annual construction was \$633,000,000 in 1929. This dropped in 1933 to \$164,000,000, and recovered to \$327,000,000 in 1937, with about the same amount expected in 1939.

The company has kept out of political trouble except for the so-called Walker investigation by the Federal Communications Commission in 1937 (which got a poor press and public reception), recommending a 25 per cent rate cut chiefly by reduction of the depreciation charges out of which telephone makes most of its improvements.

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After Broker Bank Study, Will Examining Board Go Further?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The much-poked and poked over idea of the broker-bank has now received a new lease of life here, as it were, entered on a new chapter with the recent appointment by Stock Exchange President William McC. Martin of the new four-man "Public Examining Board" which, it now appears, is to look into the problem.

And thereby hangs a tale of a good deal of confusion and misimpression in Wall Street in the last ten days.

Everyone knows by this time of the long and tiresome history of the SEC's zeal for a new kind of bank which will take over all the cash and securities traditionally held by brokers for customers.

They do it for a convenience; customers like it; if they didn't they could take their cash and securities out any day and leave them with a bank—and run down to the bank every time they wanted to buy, sell, or borrow on securities.

Last year SEC Chairman Douglas opined "merely as a suggestion" that the safekeeping and quasi-banking services of stockbrokers be split off and lodged in a bank, for the greater protection of customers. Wall Street objected that brokers are safer than banks and that customers evidently preferred convenience to the proposed protection.

To Limit Investigation
The Exchange revived a line of study taken up in 1929 by an Old Guard committee, and had Haskins & Sells look into the merits of a central securities depository trust company. H. & S. found it was uneconomic with volume running under 2,000,000 shares a day; about the same time, the new SEC chairman Jerome Frank came out with another spur for the broker bank, to handle not only securities but cash.

Then came the big surprise. The Exchange suddenly announced that Messrs. Burgess, Conway, Cummings and Magill would serve on a Board to make a study of what sounded like the whole brokerage business.

First impression general in the Street was that a Macmillan-style interview to the press, begun by H. & S. to look round for staff, picked a secretary, and called preliminary hearings. Its present limited task was the SEC's blessing, and Mr. Conway's presence on the Board will probably mean speed, to judge by the speed with which the Conway Report on Stock Exchange Reorganization was gotten out a year and a half ago.

Harold Fleming

A Window in Threadneedle Street
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London
The extent of the loss of British gold during the six months to March, 1939, came as a considerable surprise to City observers. These figures have been published, six months after date, since March, 1937. At that date, the Bank of England and the Exchange Equalization Account together held 100,516 ounces of gold; by the end of March last the total had shrunk to 79,949 ounces. But the figures relating to the six months to March last are of outstanding interest, since they cover the period following the September crisis of 1938, in which a considerable drain of sterling funds occurred.

Substantial transfers from sterling into dollars had, of course, occurred in the previous six months. Between March, 1938, and September, 1938, British stocks of monetary gold fell from 119,389 ounces to 98,528 ounces. Expressed in sterling terms, the value of the stock was reduced in the six months before the Munich settlement from £886,500,000 to £731,700,000.

In the latest six months, the value has fallen further by £138,000,000 to £593,700,000 (all value figures being calculated at 148s. 6d. per ounce). The aggregate fall for the full crisis year thus totals nearly £293,000,000.

The general guess about the size of the fall for the second half of the year was a maximum of £110,000,000. When the Bank of England wrote up its gold holdings in January and transferred £350,000,000 worth to the Exchange Equalization Account, it was currently estimated that the Account had lost some £80,000,000 worth of gold since September, bringing its holding down to £281,000,000.

In fact, it is probable, to judge from the latest figures, that its resources were much more seriously attenuated—possibly the Account held little more than £250,000,000 of gold before the transfer was made. In view of the rate at which gold was then leaving this country, such stocks would scarcely have sufficed for more than two or three weeks.

As the position stood at the end of March last, the Bank of England held gold to the value of £228,200,000, while the Exchange Equalization Account's holding totalled £367,500,000. Since the major part of the capital drain occurred in the closing months of 1938, it is probable that the present resources of the Account are equal to any reasonable task which might be imposed upon it—even in the event of a major political crisis. The probability is that the major portion of any "bad money" has already departed these shores.

Defense costs and defense finance provide topics for unending discussion in the City of London. The revenue return in covering the first quarter of the fiscal year 1939-40 shows that defense expenditure is running at twice the

same conclusions by Sept. 1—only a month and a half away, which is precious little time for a subject as simple to ask for and as hard to produce as this.

Suspicion in the Street is that several things had happened. First, probably the SEC had said, "A good idea, true, but we don't want to get caught out of our pet idea, so better get the broker-bank settled first." Then probably some Exchange members said, "A good idea, true, but we don't like signing blank checks with space for such large amounts." And then probably some of the four-man board may have said, "A good idea, but while we are willing to serve without pay to arbitrate the present quarrel and to find some way to increase customer-protection, we haven't the free time to solve the engineering problems of the whole brokerage business."

May Tackle Further Problems
It now appears that after Sept. 1, the new Board may go on to take up further problems. Some say yes, some say no. There are three problems in three concentric circles. The inside problem is, "What kind of a broker bank will work, if any?" The intermediate problem is, "What, of all methods of customer-protection, are most feasible or desirable—broker bank, guaranty fund, increased capital requirements for brokers, increased and more rigid examinations, etc.?" And the outside greatest problem is, "How can the brokerage business be improved, in general?"

The new Board, though it can hire staff, will hardly be expected to take up the third and largest problem. That is something the Exchange will have to pay hard cash for. It now has an engineering problem, a small monthly basis overhauling its technique. Maybe later a more embracing study will take in commission-house back office procedure, central comparisons, and such technicalities. But this is not, last week's impressions to the contrary, in sight yet.

Meantime the Board has met, chosen Roswell Magill for chairman, decided to give no intermediate interviews to the press, begun by H. & S. to look round for staff, picked a secretary, and called preliminary hearings. Its present limited task was the SEC's blessing, and Mr. Conway's presence on the Board will probably mean speed, to judge by the speed with which the Conway Report on Stock Exchange Reorganization was gotten out a year and a half ago.

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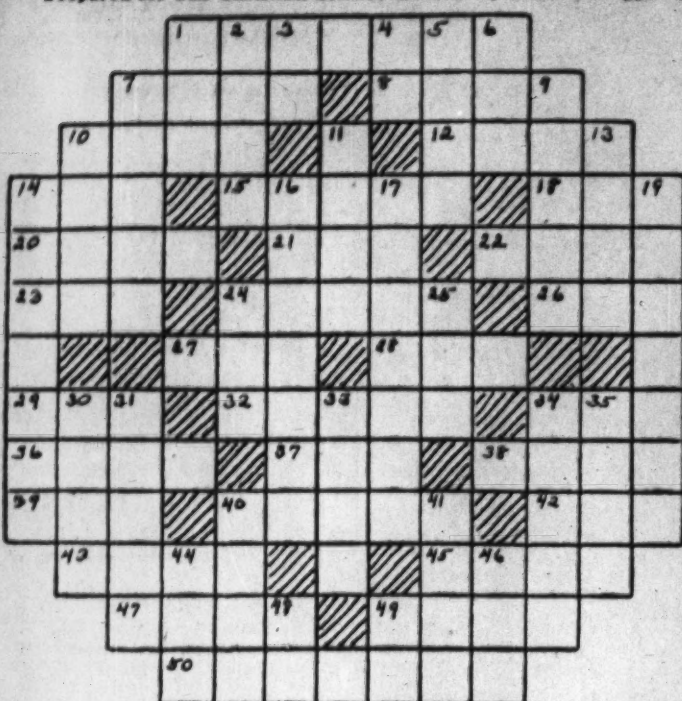
Wis and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



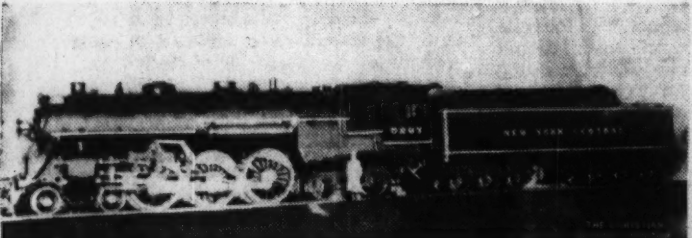
Across

1—Who was son of Abraham and Hagar?
2—What is the fruit of the blackberry?
3—What is a heathen deity?
4—What is a village of tribe of Shimon?
5—Who was descendant of Shimon, of tribe of Asher?
6—Who was father of Pagan?
7—What is a word or other signal for beginning an action?
8—What English poet, critic, and essayist was born in 1784?
9—Who was a son of Noah?
10—What is name of one of Shetland Islands?
11—What suffix is used to form adjectives based on nouns?
12—Who was author of "Main Street"?
13—What is any of several Japanese porcelains?
14—What do you call a herd of whales?
15—What is largest river in Scotland?
16—What is a town in extreme south of Japan?
17—What Italian composer became a naturalized British subject?
18—Where is Eureka Springs (abbr.)?
19—If you visited Noid, whom would you see (ing)?
20—What is name of islands forming a chain on Atlantic coast of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Fla.
21—What is mentioned by Daniel as a river near to Susa?
22—A stroke of success is called what?
23—Who is heroine of an opera by Massenet?
24—What is an antonym of "bright"?
25—What is an oasis of northwestern Egypt?
26—Who was one of heroes of David's guard?
27—What is name of on what river?
28—What do you call body of persons united by some common interest?
29—What is a commercial city of Texas?

Down

1—What river of France is 123 miles long?
2—What is any performance in which performer has no partner?
3—In speaking of Biblical Isiah, what pronoun would you use?
4—What was a city of the Ammonites, apparently according to Hesbon?
5—Who was son of Joseph?
6—What river of France flows to Garonne River?
7—What is a large net used by fishermen?
8—A bootless is what?
9—Who was a son of 21 Acres?
10—Stomach of an animal is what?
11—What is name of a commune of Spain?
12—Who was son of Ahab and Jezebel?
13—Who was national deity of Moslems?
14—Who was father of the prophet Jonah?
15—Who was eldest son of Abiud and father of Azor?
16—What is gold monetary unit of Latvia?
17—A capuchin monkey is what?
18—What is a kind of quartz that is iridescent because of internal cracks?
19—What do poets call a morning song?
20—What dry measure was used by Hebrews?
21—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
22—What wading bird is related to the crane?
23—A story is what?
24—What is another name for the threshold?
25—What do you call one distinguished for quick and bright repartee or the like?
26—What liquid measure is equal to four quarts (abbr.)?
27—Who was a descendant of Shalah?
28—Symbol of cerium is what?

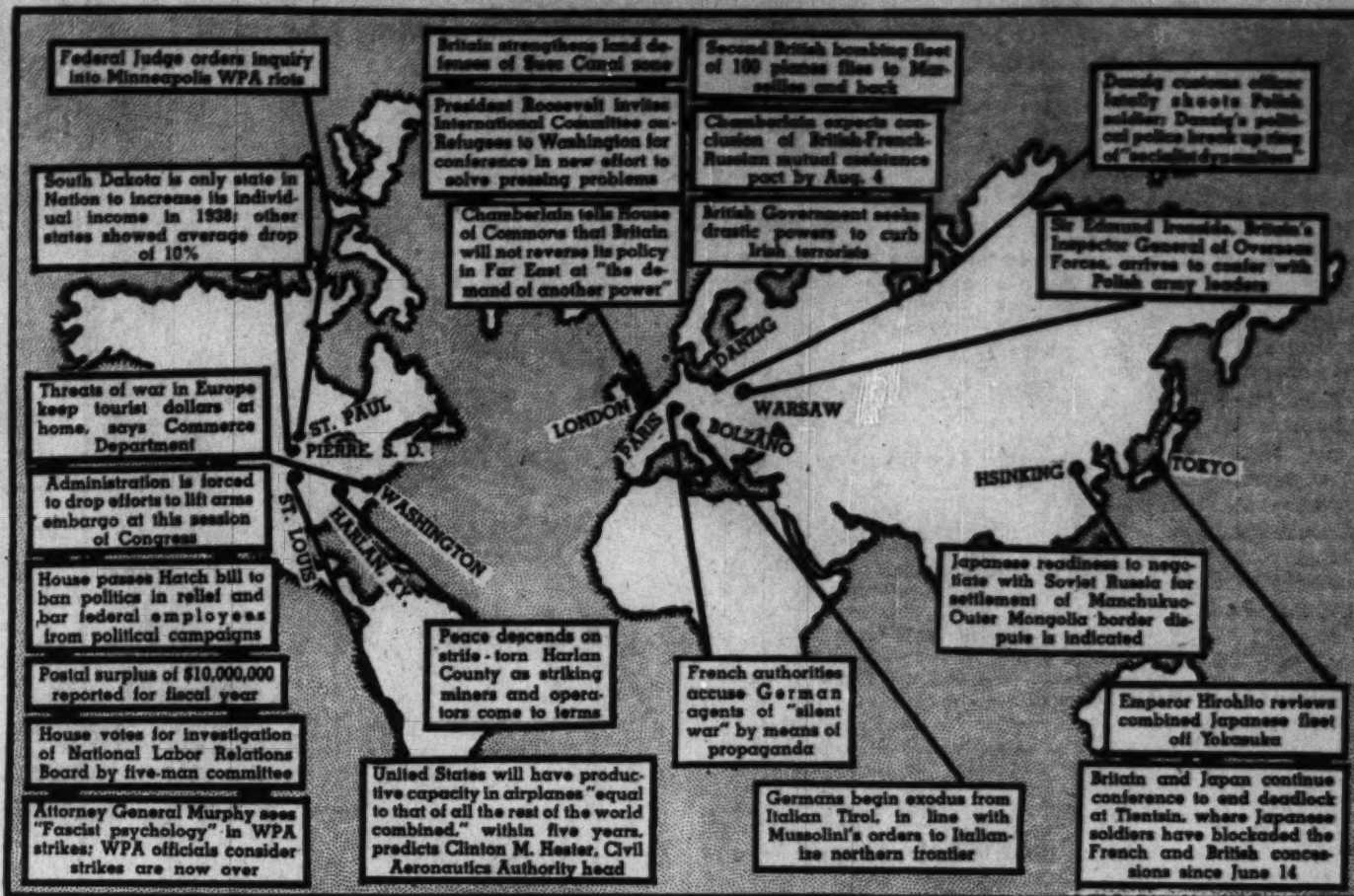
Model Locomotive



Monitor Camera Club from Clarke Robinson, New York City

This complete engine and tender (six feet over all) is a small copy of the large locomotives now in use, even to the last screw. The model was built by Charles Lamar, Mineola, L. I., and is now on exhibition at the New York World's Fair.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Little Chauncey



Faithfulness of Horses

When Chicago installed motor-driven fire-fighting equipment a fire alarm had to be turned in in order to get the horses to leave certain fire houses to make way for the new engine.

Daily Quotation

SCORN no man's love, though of a mean degree—Love is a present for a mightie king.—GEORGE HERBERT.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course Not

A woman motorist was charged with parking her car outside a large store.

"But I only slipped in to buy a colander," she protested to the magistrate.

"I'm sorry, madam," replied the magistrate, "but I'm afraid that alibi will not hold water."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

For Practical Use

"That fellow is too smart for me. Sold me a lot that was two feet under water. I went around and demanded my money back."

"Did you get it?"

"Get nothing. He sold me a motorboat."—Grit.

Pooled Their Talents

Plumber (arriving late): "How have you managed?"

Householder: "Not so badly. While we were waiting for you to arrive, I taught the children to swim."—Furrow.

Now It Can Be Told

"I wonder why fat men are always so jolly and good natured?"

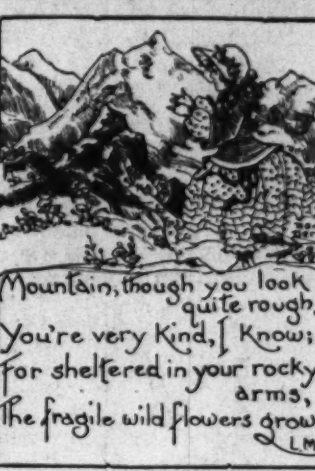
"That's easy. They can't run and they can't fight."—Pathfinder.

Out of the Way

"Is your boy going back to college?"

"Yes," replied the farmer. "It'll be worth a good deal to keep him from interferin' with practical work around the place."

Sunbonnet Sue



Hawaii's Kilauea Eclipsed

Mammoth Mt. Katmai (Alaska), virtually Uncle Sam's attic and basement in one, has a crater depth of 3,700 feet and is said to be so huge as to afford storage for all the buildings in New York City, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, and two volcanoes the size of Kilauea as well.

Monitor Movie Guide

Forgotten Woman (Universal)—Class B melodrama with preposterous plot. Couple adventures for someone to share expenses on trip to Florida, gangsters answer, and involve young wife in murder. Sigrid Gurie, William Lundigan, Eve Arden, Donald Briggs.—Adults and mature young people.

Good Girls Go to Paris (Columbia)—Comedy, tending to the wacky side, about a waitress in a college town and an exchange professor from England. She thought a wealthy student and a bunch of promise suit might provide the means for luxury and travel. He warned her against blackmail, and was vastly perturbed by the difficulties into which she plunged with naive confidence. Some of the situations are very amusing; some miss the mark. Joan Blondell, Walter Connolly, Alan Curtis, Joan Perry.—Adults.

I Stole a Million (Universal)—Melodrama about the downward progress of a criminal, who first became innocently entangled by the law, and, because he was unwilling to face the consequences, fell into ever increasing difficulties, until he was shot down by the police. George Raft, Claire Trevor.—Adults.

Stronger Than Desire (MGM)—A remake of "Evelyn Prentiss," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon in the roles of Myrna Loy and William Powell, this picture is second of a series that began with "Society Lawyer." It's a melodrama of blackmail and murder, with a theatrical trial scene. Lew Brown, Ann Dvorak, Ulla Chase, Rita Johnson.—Adults and mature young people.

Record only the Sunny Hours—A picture of a series that began with "Society Lawyer." It's a melodrama of blackmail and murder, with a theatrical trial scene. Lew Brown, Ann Dvorak, Ulla Chase, Rita Johnson.—Adults and mature young people.



Courteous Giving

Los Angeles

It has been brought to the writer's attention that some of the railroads in granting free transportation to employees of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, attach very kind notes to their passes. The following are two examples of this:

The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company says:

"It is a pleasure to favor you with this transportation courtesy and to have you as a guest on the scenic line of the World. We sincerely hope you will enjoy your trip through the Rockies."

A Missouri Pacific pass had a little pamphlet attached to it which read in part as follows:

"The Missouri Pacific transportation which you recently requested through your Pass Bureau is enclosed. We appreciate your selecting our railroad as the vehicle to transport you on your trip."

"You will observe your pass has been especially stamped so that you may stop over at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas."

"We trust you will have a pleasant trip and if we can be of assistance do not hesitate to write."

When we consider that this transportation is absolutely free, this seems very courteous and kind.

A Verse for Today...

But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.—PHIL. 4:19.

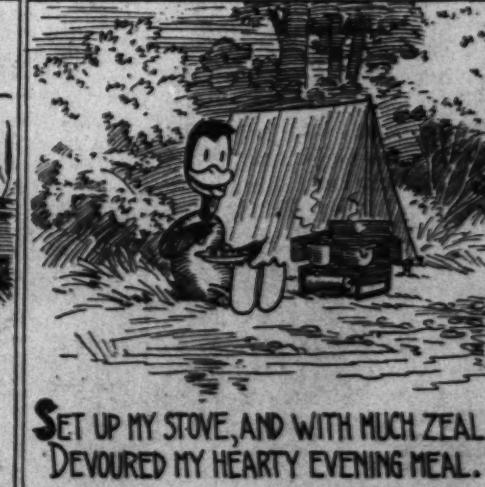
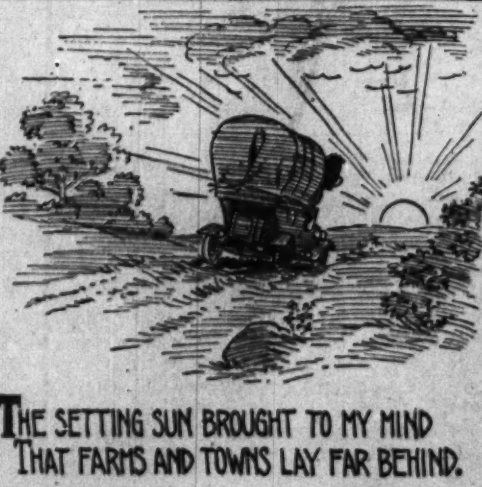
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Editorials

"American Refugees"

Do you know how to support a family on from \$100 to \$200 a year? No, there is no typographical mistake in that sentence; the compositor has not left a zero off the figures, nor should it read month instead of year. Four years ago the California State Relief Administration questioned 775 migratory families coming into that State in search of work and found that their average annual earnings were between \$100 and \$200. The situation probably is not very much different today, for the hardships of the migrant unemployed constitute one of the great neglected problems in the United States.

Usually the principal attention given to transients is represented in the effort of one state to unload them upon another or to "send them back where they came from." Sometimes they have been roving for so long it would be hard to tell where they started. Many others, though, have definite destinations and plans, introductions to possible employers, and have left their former places of residence for valid reasons of economic distress and unemployment.

A survey made nationally by the WPA reported that in personal qualifications and occupational resources, the transient families were generally superior to the resident relief populations. In other words they were the "depression pioneers" with enough stamina and individualism to get out and look for work or for a better place to make a living from the soil.

Once having uprooted themselves, however, these families find it hard to get any substantial kind of public assistance if things go badly and they are stranded away from home. Almost every state and community has "settlement" requirements limiting relief to those with an established record of residence in the locality. While funds for relief are locally raised, this is a natural insistence; and California, as the promised land of most dust-bowl refugees and many others, can hardly be blamed for putting up barriers any more than States of their origin for failing to provide opportunity.

In short, the problem is characteristically Federal rather than State, since the range of migration is from coast to coast and the transient relief question rises in New York State as well as on the Pacific slope. But even the destitute worker who has lived all his life in one community and is sure of his right to relief in case of need so far as residence is concerned, may fare extremely poorly if WPA projects shut down, private employment fails to open up, and he is left to the graces of State or local welfare services.

A survey of these resources in thirty-five States by the American Association of Social Workers early this spring disclosed that in some sections, mainly in the South and Southwest, there is actually no provision of general relief for employable persons, regardless of need. In wide areas the only aid available is "pauper" relief administered by "poor law" officials and financed locally. Federal surplus commodities help out somewhat in food, but being without money for rent or fuel is not considered an emergency.

So inadequate are these basic local relief provisions that Walter West, secretary of the social workers' organization, declares, "The millions dependent on relief are refugees just as truly as the victims of Old World oppression. They are American refugees with no place to go. And they are entitled to adequate and decent public aid if our democratic system is to fulfill the ideas of its founders."

Now that the WPA strike to keep short the hours of skilled workers is practically over, perhaps some attention can be directed to this more vital and poignant question of providing any relief at all for an immensely larger number who are on the borderline of bare subsistence. The clear remedy lies in replacing WPA with a program of Federal grants-in-aid to the States for a basic system of relief to all who cannot get employment on public works or private pay rolls. To qualify for the grants, a State Welfare Administration naturally would have to comply with a minimum set of Federal standards. There might profitably be some discussion of this subject between Congressmen and their constituents when members of the legislative branch can get back to their home districts this fall.

For Cleaner Politics

This newspaper supported the original Hatch bill, introduced last year when even a mild restraint on relief politics was too much for the United States Senate. We favored the stronger measure offered by the canny and courageous Senator from New Mexico this spring after the Sheppard Committee had disclosed shocking abuses in last year's campaigns. We applaud congressional action now in adopting this bill after the House of Representatives had restored some of the "teeth" extracted by its Judiciary Committee.

It should be recognized that some of its provisions are drastic and would be hard to enforce. Then, too, far-reaching reform of political practices requires more than the simple passing of a law; it needs fundamental changes in the attitude of people and officials. We can understand too the argument of men wise in the ways of American government that actually to prevent all Federal administrative employees from taking part in "political management or in political campaigns" might seriously hamper the operation of two-party government.

Yet this measure is headed in the right direction. The very extent to which it must upset the patronage machine only emphasizes the need for reform. So too do the gibes of opponents, asking whether a postmaster would be jailed for contributing a dollar to a campaign fund. A day will come in the United States when that question will not seem funny. Under a proper civil service no government employee will need to buy his job. At a time when Federal administration is being tremendously extended there is less danger in barring Federal workers from political activity than in permitting the development of a Federal Tammany.

Venice Preserved

In consequence of the serious damage caused by the wash of motorboats on its canals, Venice is now protecting the foundations of houses by cement parapets, which, it is hoped, will eventually form a complete safeguard. It is satisfactory to know that the Venetian wash is not to sweep away treasure far more valuable than even the memorable one lost to the English Wash; and that if, as Byron wrote of the city, "Her palaces are crumbling to the shore," they are at least not likely now to come down with a rush.

Of course the new defenses may hasten the passing of the gondola by encouraging the motorboat—which provokes the Queen of the Adriatic in a fashion that no "highly respectable gondolier" would ever do, and sets her fretting and fuming along the isles. However, speedy transit is, no doubt, of value to many of the inhabitants; while if the tourist traffic demands a gondola, it will always get one—of that there is "no possible doubt whatever."

Britain's Political Loans

If the proposed British loan to Poland be viewed simply as a single advance of five million pounds from a financially strong country to an ally in a tight spot, reported higgling over the terms of the loan appears incomprehensible. Especially as the British have assumed sponsorship of an "anti-aggression" front in which Poland is not only a key State but likely to feel the impact of the first test of that front.

But that is not the whole story. The Polish loan now under negotiation is expected to be only a first installment on Poland's needs and it may well prove to be just that if European tension is prolonged. But beyond this, London is today besieged with semi-political borrowers.

British lending, if it is to serve the political ends to which it is dedicated, requires more than the ordinary safeguards of purely economic loans. Indeed, if economic considerations alone were back of this lending, it is likely much of it would never take place.

For these countries to be able to spend the money anywhere they please, a privilege Poland has been demanding, might mean that the money would find its way into countries whose political plans are causing most of London's anxiety and prompting its present lending policy. This is why, no doubt, the British have been willing to see a dispute between them and their Polish partners advertised to the world. "We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too"—but not, the British seem to say, for British allies to use in such ways as might strengthen the Rome-Berlin Axis financially.

The Bookshelf

Knight of the Long Trail

The fact that great popular acclaim may often obscure a man's faults as well as his virtues is nowhere proved better than in the case of John Charles Frémont. The man in the street knew him in his own day as the Pathfinder, notwithstanding that most of the territory he traversed had been covered long before by the Mountain Men; as the conqueror of California, although California would have been taken by Americans within a short time even if Frémont had never been there; as the first emancipator, although his proclamation freeing the slaves of Missouri was ill-timed and abortive.

The man in the street today probably is no better acquainted with the real Frémont, but by consulting Allan Nevins' *FRÉMONT, PATHMARKER OF THE WEST* (New York: Appleton-Century, \$5), he may be informed of practically all there is to know about the most romantic as well as the most effective and brilliant of American explorers.

Frémont was born in Savannah in 1813, the son of a French émigré and a Southern belle, grew up in Charleston, struggled for an education, and early became the protégé of the first United States Minister to Mexico, Joel Poinsett. Poinsett obtained his first official appointment (in the navy), made it possible for him to join an exploring expedition into the deep South, and so laid the foundation for his career. Frémont was not a darling of fortune who was merely fortunate in his journeyings; he was a trained explorer and naturalist, trained by Joseph Nicollet when he began the first of his independent expeditions in 1842. For a dozen years he followed the frozen or blistering trails of the Plains, the Rockies and the West Coast.

If he was the Pathfinder, as Mr. Nevins would have him, rather than the Pathfinder his admirers knighted him, it is still true that his brilliancy and poetic fervor made Americans conscious of the great West and turned their thoughts and their covered wagons irresistibly westward. And certainly he did discover much of the Great Basin. If he was conqueror of California chiefly by default, it remains true that his achievement was as nearly painless as such an affair could have been.

Stephen Watts Kearny was manifestly unfair in his treatment of Frémont; Lincoln was ill-advised when he made him commander of the Department of the West, and equally so when he removed him at the instance of the Blairs. His grandiose but unsound handling of the vast Mariposa estate in California, his crash in the railroad building venture, and his unsatisfactory handling of a great military command all prove him to have been a poor judge of men, incapable of taking the larger view; but they leave him with his honor unstained, meticulous in the performance of duty, splendidly effective in the handling of details, always the gentleman. His devotion to his wife, Jessie Benton, daughter of the powerful western senator, adorns perhaps the most beautiful romance American history records.

Mr. Nevins has not cleared up all the puzzles in Frémont's career; but he has no doubt written the definitive biography of the great explorer. And he has raised biography to the level of literature.

K. C. K.

North...South...East...West

Protecting a Birthright

By Frank L. Perrin

DENVER, COLO.

Aside from the natural beauties of its planes, meandering hills and lofty mountain peaks, Colorado's greatest perishable asset is water. This does not mean the water that falls, sometimes fitfully and irregularly upon the fields and orchards. It means the flow from the great natural reservoirs in the area within the State's borders and beyond. These sources are dependable and virtually unfailing. It is in the proper allocation and equitable distribution and sharing of these waters, utilized in irrigating and making productive millions of acres of otherwise semi-barren land, that squatters, homesteaders and landed proprietors have sought redress, justice, or advantage for years.

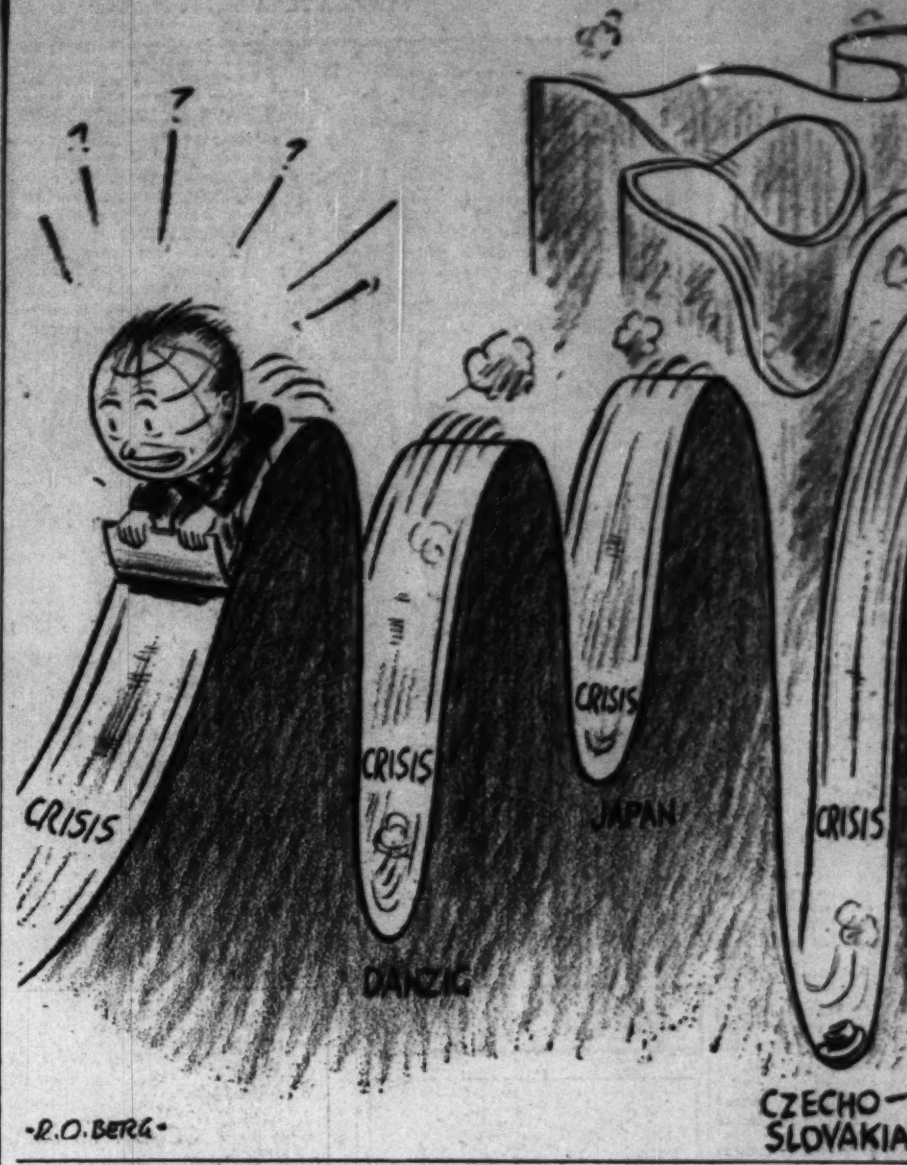
No other problem except it be that of relief, age pensions, and allied perplexities, so deeply concerns the people and governing authority of Colorado today. Increasing populations in areas long sparsely settled, the regrettable tendency to turn range lands and marginal dry sections into wheat and corn fields, have combined to increase the demand for waters once supposed to be permanently allocated.

Confusing the problem is the fact that during recent years winter snowfalls and summer rainfalls have been below normal. Were it possible for one State to selfishly or absolutely control all the water in rivers flowing into it and through it, perhaps all those requiring it within its borders could be served. But this a state, or two or more states, cannot do. The normal flow of a river through and into an adjoining state cannot legally be harmfully diminished.

Just now the interpretation of this seemingly sensible but hardly simple rule is a matter of controversy. In implementing and administering the Federal Reclamation Act the Washington Government has let it be known that the national, and not the state authority is not only the owner, but the conservator of all irrigation waters not already allocated or apportioned. This right and authority, it is insisted, attached to the public domain before statehood was bestowed on the territories in the Great Plains area. The homesteader and purchaser took paper title to the lands he acquired. But Uncle Sam now ingeniously and somewhat belatedly insists that neither the owners nor the squatter, nor the adopted state acquired those rights which, by the older states, were reserved and never delegated to the General government.

The charming City of Denver, spread out under azure summer skies, shares only sympathetically with its parent State in solving perplexing problems. Its own house seems to be in order. It is uniquely governed by a Mayor chosen on a non-partisan ticket. This Mayor, Benjamin F. Stapleton, rules over a

Too Much Is Enough



The Opera Goes to Newcastle

Herr Hitler has indicated several times of late that he admires American entertainers, and in this as in his great love of music he is kin to another prominent German, a predecessor of his—Kaiser Wilhelm II. I recall when the Kaiser wanted to hear the Boston Opera Company. It was in my father's time as manager. The Kaiser wanted to hear it so much that it was said that he instructed his Ambassador to France to reserve a box for him a year in advance. To be exact, he wished to hear the Paris season of the company in the Spring of 1915. Alas for the plans of mice and men!

The Boston Opera gave its first—and last—Paris season in the Spring of 1914. The company sang its last Boston performance Saturday night and embarked complete with scenery Sunday morning. It was quite an event. The Lapland made a special stop in Boston to pick them up. There was a fifty-piece band to cheer them on. "Former Mayor Fitzgerald" made a speech: "We need to have Boston known for its music,

its art and its literature, as well as for its harbor," he said. Nor did the Director of the Port omit the opportunity to advertise his harbor. He urged that every citizen of Boston should resolve to attend the opera at least once a month, and that the singers, having sailed from the port of Boston, should resolve royally to return thereto.

It was a daring experiment to take a young American opera company to Paris to compete with the season of the National Opera, but it was rewarded with dazzling success. The unco-operative behavior of President Huerta had caused some uneasiness in France as it was feared that the possibility of war with Mexico would keep American money at home, but such did not prove to be the case and the American opera was reported as the high point of a brilliant season. The scenery and stage management were a revelation to the French whose standards in this respect were not high although their acting was, of course, superb. They were also much impressed by the lavish and highly trained chorus, a detail on which the French had always economized. The operas were given in the original language of the libretti—a departure from French custom—and the outstanding success of the season was the series of German operas: "Tristan," "Die Meistersinger," and "Parsifal" were sung by German singers in German for the first time in Paris. At the end of "Tristan" the audience stood for an hour calling for the artists and conductor. Never, said the critics, had the opera been so well done in Paris. Even the National Opera paid them a left-handed compliment by changing their date for "Parsifal" at the last moment so that it would not conflict with that of the Boston company.

At the end of the season Ambassador Baron von Schoen and his Belgian wife gave a dinner at the German Embassy for the German singers. The Italian, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors were there. The German singers were a success; the American opera was a success, and international good will was rampant. It was twenty days before the war. The Kaiser, like the Führer, loved his Wagner; the Kaiser, unlike Hitler, loved to travel—and so, the story goes, his Ambassador was instructed to reserve a box for him for the next season.

The singers dispersed throughout Europe for well-earned vacations, their pockets bulging with contracts. Boston expected them back in the fall; the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées was re-engaged for the following spring, and endless springs thereafter; the future was rosy and secure. The six-year-old Boston Opera Company had brought its coals to Newcastle and triumphed, and the fond hopes of Mayor Fitzgerald were realized—Boston was known internationally "for its music as well as its harbor."

But Boston was to be disappointed, for the singers would not return. There were war clauses in those nice fat contracts and soon they would be worth no more than another and more famous "scrap of paper." The Boston Opera Company had sung its swan song, and the Emperor whom wags of the day called "Wandering Willie," would not come to Paris in the spring.

PATRICIA MACDONALD

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men... To use books wisely.—Rushin.

Weapons and War

Standing armies (miles perpetuus) shall in time cease to exist.

For they are a perpetual menace of war to other States, through their readiness always to appear armed for it. They incite these other to outbid each other in unlimited numbers of armed forces, and, as peace finally becomes most costly than a short war on account of the expenditure on armaments, these themselves become the cause of wars of aggression undertaken in order to reduce this burden.

The amassing of treasure would in the same way be regarded by other States as a menace of war, and would be an incentive to anticipatory attacks, if the difficulty of estimating its size did not prevent this. For of the three forces—the might of armies, the strength of alliances, and the power of wealth—the last might well be regarded as the most reliable weapon for war.—Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804, in "Perpetual Peace."

The Wide Horizon

The Consumer's Dollar On Wheels

By George S. Edwards

For decades—one is tempted to say, from time immemorial—the average citizen known in economic parlance as the consumer has complained of high prices for goods. Despite his power in the aggregate as a political force, he has never been able effectively to vote himself cheaper prices. The politician may promise him an Elysium where all or almost all things are attainable, but the inexorable economist hurls out that certain hitherto insurmountable barriers must be leveled first. These are labeled, depending upon the source of the observation, variously as high costs, high taxes, high profits, low competition (monopoly), low efficiency (poor management), low buying power (inadequate wage).

The man in the street, and that phrase certainly includes the woman shopper, left without guidance of factual analysis, has voiced the belief that high costs, meaning high costs of distribution, are the main obstacle to lower prices. This finds expression in the terse phrase "if we could only cut out the middleman." Many such widely held notions are difficult to disprove, because instances come readily to mind of a ridiculously low price at point of production and several times that price when the article or commodity is bought by the ultimate consumer. Take milk, for instance. The farmer may get two to three cents a quart and the city dweller pays twelve to fifteen cents. This disparity would in general be particularly evident in the case of fruits, meats and other perishable commodities and may hold, though to a less degree, for goods bought at the back door of a factory.

People hear of wide discounts on manufactured products which some of their friends are able to obtain and they conclude that the wholesaler or retailer's profit is inordinate. Their thought takes a twinkling-of-an-eye jump from the article as it emerges from the earth, the cow or the machine to its appearance on the table or on their person. And they conclude that the middleman is to blame. He is mulling the problem. "Let's eliminate him." And certain concerns foster this hastily-born deduction with the slogan: "From producer to consumer—You save the middleman's profit."

For the first time some facts never before published in such completeness have been made available about distribution costs. The Twentieth Century Fund, whose analyses are held in sufficiently high repute to gain the attention of able economists as well as of Congress, in a study given out recently, divulges that fifty-nine cents of the consumer's dollar goes for the cost of distribution, while the producer gets forty-one cents. This study made of 1929 data showed that of the \$66,000,000,000 paid in that year by "terminal buyers," retail distribution cost \$12,800,000,000 and wholesale costs were some \$7,000,000,000, indicating that retailers took about 20 per cent and wholesalers 11 per cent of the buyer's dollar. Transportation costs of \$8,800,000,000 accounted for 13 per cent of the spent dollar.

Thus the belabored wholesalers or traditional middlemen actually got a smaller share of the selling price than transportation agencies. And that was in a boom year. In poor or depression periods a large proportion of middlemen operate at a net loss. The Fund states that the profit of wholesale grocers in 1936, a good year, averaged 1.3 cents per sales dollar while dry goods wholesalers earned 2.7 cents.

As for advertising costs, it was found that these amount on the average to less than 3 per cent of what the consumer pays, though the burden on the ultimate purchaser varies from a fraction of 1 per cent to as high as 18 per cent for goods in the drug and cosmetic division. These are not the percentages of selling price which would make the buyer rise up in wrath to demand the abolition of advertising or decry it as an unnecessary burden.

The low per-unit advertising cost of some of the most intensively advertised lines is even more convincing evidence than the general percentages just quoted that advertising places no inequitable load on the consumer. For instance, the "ad cost" of a widely advertised five-cent soft drink is less than 0.016 cent; for a 10-cent package of crackers, under 0.1 cent; for a \$1.95 shirt, 0.8 cents and for a \$1.75 bed sheet one cent. Such almost negligible costs as these may well be considered cheap since they make available at low prices those by-products of advertising, the newspaper, the magazine, the radio.

Sensibly, the Fund draws no conclusion as to whether prices of this or that are high or low, equitable or unfair. Their determination is left to the higgles of the market, the interactions of capital and labor, the intervention of government and the law of supply and demand. The Fund's editors do say, however, that the middleman performs a needed service which "is an essential part of the nation's distributive system."

There have been strictures at various times by persons in official position against high distributive costs and laying the reason to wasteful practices. The National Association of Manufacturers has stated that the high costs are due to intense trade rivalry, the mounting expense of meeting competitive efforts. Dr. Nathaniel H. Engle, assistant director to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, believes that the costs of distribution are reasonable as compared with other costs and are only high in so far as all costs are high.

Which of these have the greatest measure of truth can hardly be a matter of opinion. Further surveys will educate the facts. Undoubtedly, the inequities that have developed in a laissez-faire economy will gradually be remedied, as authoritative data, such as those brought out by the Twentieth Century Fund, induce business and government to co-operate in efficiency and reform. But hasty and unproved charges are enemies to lasting betterment. The public can be trusted to judge honestly so long as it has the facts,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

BOOK REVIEWS

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS
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BOSTON, JULY 22, 1939

Danzig, Europe's Peace Barometer

By Donovan Richardson

Chief Editorial Writer, The Christian Science Monitor



THICK AND FAST the questions come: "Will there be war this year? Has appeasement ended? What about Danzig? Is Britain ready to go to war? Will Poland fight? Where will German expansion stop?"

Three months ago I left an editor's more or less easy chair to have a first-hand look at Europe. Now my friends say, "You visited eight countries, questioned officials and citizens, talked with all kinds of people from prospective premiers to men with no prospect of work; you have been there, you ought to know the answers." I don't. Only a prophet or a pretended prophet would attempt to pronounce on the state of Europe today. The best a humble journalist can do is to report one man's impressions and conclusions.

Let's begin with, Will there be war? My belief is that there will not be this year unless the statesmen miscalculate badly. Possibly the best way to understand is to look for a moment at the place where war is most expected—Danzig. Before these words appear in print a solution may have been reached, but at the moment Europe appears to have got itself into a diplomatic bottleneck

over the city-state which forms the stopper of the geographic bottleneck called the Polish Corridor.

In the "white war"—the economic, ideologic, and diplomatic struggle at present being waged on a world-wide front—Danzig has become a symbol. It is the sector where opposing fronts come most nearly into conflict. For weeks the German press has been talking about Danzig as it did about the Sudetenland last year. The German press does not act spontaneously. Day by day the tension is building up. Day by day through radio and headlines mental pressures are being applied on populations and Governments.

The push has begun earlier than was expected in England when I was there. Everyone was saying then that there would be no trouble until after the harvest, probably September. In Berlin well-informed people declared the climax would come early in August. Several classifications of German troops have been ordered to take no leaves after July. And it was felt that the Reich had plenty of forces to deal with Danzig without a general mobilization. Today the lines are more sharply drawn than they were over the Sudetenland last August.

German leaders have said that Danzig must be brought into the Reich; Britain has now specifically included Danzig in her guarantee to support Poland in case she fights to defend her independence. Some early solution of the Danzig issue appears imperative if war is to be avoided. Or, to put it in a happier way, war is not expected this year if Danzig can be peacefully settled.

A month ago the Poles were confident. They declared that if the Germans moved to attack Danzig they would be there first. The calculation was that it would take the Germans two hours to get into the city, and the Poles said they could be there in one hour. But recently that situation has changed. The infiltration of German forces and arms and the development of a "free corps" has raised the possibility of the city, whose population is already 95 per cent German, being taken over in a night.

In such case would the Poles fight? There is one point on which everyone in Europe was agreed—the Poles will fight on much less provocation than the Czechs had. Joseph Beck was described to me by one ambassador as the "toughest egg in European diplomacy." Repeatedly



POLAND'S WORLD CONTACT, GDYNIA, NEAR REICH-CONTROLLED DANZIG

Ewing Galloway

he has used a big stick in dealing with the National Socialists. Only a few months ago he compelled them to change their minds very quickly when they started a mass deportation of Jews into Poland.

By tradition the Poles are military. Since the days of John Sobieski they have looked for a good fight wherever it could be found. They are almost fanatically proud and on the question of the Corridor they simply don't listen to "reason." Today they remember 200 years of foreign rule. They look at Bohemia and they say, "We can't lose anything more by fighting."

Yet a great deal depends on how the issue is presented. Even the Poles—at least responsible Government officials—are likely to calculate their chances very carefully. I had it from a man who didn't get the information second-hand that Warsaw had talked more than once with Berlin and that offers of German support for Polish expansion in the East, possibly some extension into the Ukraine, were responsible for London's haste to make the Anglo-Polish agreement.

A triangle situation is more common in diplomacy than in romance. Nor does an alliance always end it. Quite possibly the Poles may still have an opportunity to reach some arrangement with Germany. If they choose to fight, they have the promise of British and French help. But a man who had talked with some of the Polish political leaders told me in England that they keep asking themselves: "How could Britain and France save us? Could they do anything more than restore those of us who survive to our homes after a long war?"

If faced with a fait accompli and the necessity of having to attack, the Poles might feel that some agreement with the Reich, particularly a guarantee of free access to the Baltic through the Corridor and possibly compensation for Danzig at some neighbor's expense, would be better than almost certain prospect of immediate catastrophe. If Danzig is taken by the Germans peacefully then it will appear to be a matter of Poland and her allies taking the offensive to recapture from Germany a city whose population is predominantly German. And at the risk of starting a world war.

In such a situation the Poles will have

little encouragement to be adventurous. Without quick and strong support from Russia, whose friendship they distrust almost as much as Germany's enmity, the Poles could get assistance only from the west. Are Britain and France going to attack the Siegfried line to keep Danzig out of German control?

Every official and every responsible Englishman with whom I talked said, "Our name is on the dotted line; we will back up our pledge to Poland," and I believe the British people as a whole intend in all good faith to stand behind this promise and those to Rumania, Greece, and Turkey.

There is considerable danger that British resolution will be underestimated. While I was in London conscription and the move for a Russian agreement were undertaken as assurances that Britain would stand firm. After seven weeks in England I was convinced that they represented the feeling of the people. The British lion is in a very different mood from that of last September.

Yet it is only accurate to report that everywhere in the "neutral" countries doubts are expressed. In Stockholm a Foreign Office man said, "Britain can't get a ship into the Baltic. How can she really guarantee Poland?" In Berlin skepticism was more scornful. Germans spoke of general statements against aggression as "the same old thing" and they were convinced that on the specific question of Danzig the British Government has not educated its people to consider resistance vital. Six weeks ago that view would have been supported by impartial observers. I asked dozens of ordinary English folk about Danzig. The most common answer was: "Danzig is German. Why should we start a world war to keep it from them?"

Thus in a sense the question has been put forward in the same light as the Sudeten issue. It has been presented as merely a matter of permitting a small section of German-speaking people to rejoin the Fatherland.

But in the British Foreign Office, the situation is spoken of in very different terms. Danzig's ancient glory as a free city is recalled and the fact that since 1920 Germans and Poles have benefitted from an international status under the

League of Nations' supervision. The city's economic dependence on Poland is emphasized rather than its racial ties with Germany. Danzig's position, dominating the mouth of Poland's great river, the Vistula, as well as the Polish Corridor, is pointed out. The Free "City" is in fact a small state covering 760 square miles, and so close to Gdynia that artillery mounted on Danzig territory could render the Polish port untenable. It is well understood that a fortified Danzig could mean a blocked Corridor, and a blocked Corridor a stifled Poland.

Thus concessions on an apparently small issue could easily mean giving away the key to Polish independence—as the Sudetenland meant the end of Czechoslovakia. Officials explained all this to me, but three months after the guarantee was given Poland, little had been done to help the British people understand it. English friends told me that the great danger last September was that refusal to permit transfer of the Sudetenland would have split British opinion. There is far greater unity now on general aims, but to a friendly onlooker it has seemed that much more could be done to prepare opinion on specific issues and avoid a similar danger.

Recently there have been signs that the full meaning of Danzig will be understood. Certainly the specific guarantee by the British Government will tend to unite English opinion. It is far more definite than anything that preceded Munich, and Mr. Chamberlain's forthright statement should help his people to see that Danzig is much more than a local issue.

The combined strength and conciliation of the British statement may have the desired effect. The clever diplomat always uses two hands—an olive branch in one, a sword in the other.

The definite guarantee of Danzig, coupled with an offer to negotiate, should cause Berlin to think twice. Germany may turn to other fields, or it may be willing to negotiate. Obviously, Mr. Chamberlain will not fly to Berchtesgaden again. But there may be an effort for direct negotiations between the Germans and Poles. Informed observers believe that if the Poles were not humiliated, if their pride were sufficiently satisfied, they would even now make an

agreement on terms which would guarantee them access to the Baltic. That would be far better for the Hitler Government than a plain diplomatic defeat—or war. So, too, for Britain and France—unless they are persuaded that there must be war, and the sooner the better.

My own estimate is that war over Danzig is unlikely. Few, even of those who feel that Danzig is a symbol, and that the question now, as before Munich, is one of supremacy in Europe, wish to see a general conflict started now. No one can go about among the people of Europe without sensing that there is a tremendous mental resistance to war for any cause.

In one respect this resistance is less than it was a year ago: in Great Britain particularly there has been an acceptance of the belief that sooner or later war must come—that the National Socialists will push on until stopped by military force. And some people definitely feel that they cannot go on with recurrent crises, with bankrupting arms programs, with disrupted business, with repeated scares and the terrorization of threatened civilian bombing. Some will say: "We had better get done with it." Yet the vast majority feel that actually conflict would be worse than the present struggle. Even the arms programs are voted to prevent, not to make, war.

This awareness of the danger of war, this mental protest against such a crime, makes today's situation very different from that of 1914, when the peoples only began really to think about war after the first shots had been fired. Today, the ordinary people are not only instantly informed by press and radio of every diplomatic move but consciously or unconsciously they realize that another war would be a very different thing from anything they have known. It is not possible today just to send the young men away with flags flying and bands playing. They know there would be more to it than ration cards or casualty lists or reports of hardships and horrors at the front. The "front" is at everybody's back door when bombs begin to fall. No people in Europe—outside of Spain—have had experience with modern aerial warfare. In imagination it

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The Second Louisiana Purchase

"With the powers I've given 'em, the boys would all be in the penitentiary if I weren't around to keep 'em in line . . ."—The late Huey P. Long to a newspaperman.

THE STORY OF GRAFT, corruption, human greed and human frailty is just beginning to be told in Louisiana. The consequences of three witches' brews are now materializing, though rapidly. First was the Long dictatorship itself, an accumulation of piratical, political, and economic powers which—with all its Robin Hood side—seriously threatened the democratic future of the state, of the other Southern states with their hunger-gnawed have-nots, and of the nation generally.

Second came the Second Louisiana Purchase, the crudely realistic deal by which the Roosevelt administration made peace with "the boys" after Huey Long's passing—made peace by stopping income tax prosecutions and pouring federal funds into the state. And third have been the activities of "the boys" themselves, from 1935 to date. There was, as Raymond Daniell of the New York Times points out, good reason for a "share the wealth" campaign in Louisiana: There was a lot of wealth to share.

The mixture of these three factors, any one of them malodorous enough of itself, has produced a situation of spectacular sordidness. Almost nobody comes out of the mess with a whole skin. Louisiana has many splendid citizens. Some of them fought the Long machine from beginning to end, and now emerge vindicated. Others, impressed by the powers-that-be and the obvious good works which the Long machine was doing with one of its hands, accepted the regime and co-operated with it. They are in for some disillusionment.

The federal government, so lately embarked on its anti-graft crusade under the fervidly righteous leadership of Attorney-General Frank Murphy, is also vulnerable. For who put through the Second Louisiana Purchase? The Administra-



By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

tion, under the skilful management of Joseph P. Keenan, Former Assistant Attorney-General. The new deal has played hand-in-glove with the post-Long crowd in Louisiana. It was particularly unfortunate, just a little over a month ago, that Attorney-General Murphy accepted the honorable degree of Doctor of Laws from Dr. James Monroe Smith, who not long thereafter became a fugitive from justice, and at his side delivered his most eloquent speech on civic virtue.

It is more than probable that before this article is read many other exposures will have been made, other indictments will have been returned by the courts, other trials of corruption will have been uncovered. For the present, citizens of Louisiana feel as if they were in the center of a hurricane. Nobody knows what edifice will tumble down next. Sensations are going on every minute. Until more indictments are returned, however, the laws of libel prevent newspaper articles from being too pointed in their expositions.

The Long machine, four years later, seems to be breaking up under our eyes, in just the way Huey thought it would collapse—the result of graft and greed. Some innocents are suffering in the crash; some awakenings come hard. But on the whole, another score is being made for civic decency. One more prehensible political group in these United States is being smashed, largely under its own weight of corruption and without outside help at first.

Slowly they fall, or totter. Tammany. Tom Pendergast. Jim Curley. Frank Hague has been winged. Of course, the Louisiana crowd is not yet down and out. Mayor Robert Maestri of New Orleans, admittedly the state boss, got himself

into office, without an election, until 1942. If the machine survives, it probably will be severely crippled. So there's hope for clean government yet, and encouragement for decent citizenship, but it is a big, challenging fight still ahead despite the eager and excited hope that may now rise up everywhere in the Nation.

As this is written, Governor Leche of Louisiana has resigned. He was suffering from admittedly bad health. It is not justifiable at this stage to sit in judgment on Governor Leche. There are libel laws which he has threatened to invoke. But a few facts are clear, whatever their implications may be:

Governor Leche was a man of modest means when he graduated from being Gov. O. K. Allen's secretary to become Governor himself, two after Huey. Today he is regarded as a millionaire several times over. Most of his money was made, he says, out of oil lands outside the state. It must be remembered that Louisiana has a \$100,000,000-a-year oil industry. This isn't the first political scandal through which oil flowed.

Governor Leche also owned—until after his resignation—a little weekly newspaper, The Progress. It had a circulation of 120,000. State employees found it desirable to take out numerous subscriptions, and business firms desiring contracts with the state found it a useful advertising medium. Governor Leche had other business interests—part of a baseball club, and various other ingenious operations in New Orleans.

But on the best evidence of impartial observers on the spot, Governor Leche's resignation was really because of his state of health, and only accidentally preceded the blowing-up of the scandal. Three days before he retired, the Federal

WPA had begun to investigate charges that he diverted WPA labor and materials to his private use. These charges, even if true, seem to have been on a small scale. Further exposures along this line have not yet come. Perhaps the genial, likable Governor will come out with a reasonably clean record; one cannot tell. Yet one recalls a remark often attributed to the Governor, used in contemplating his splendid new estate in Covington, La.: "I swore to uphold the Constitution of Louisiana and the United States, but I did not take any vows of poverty."

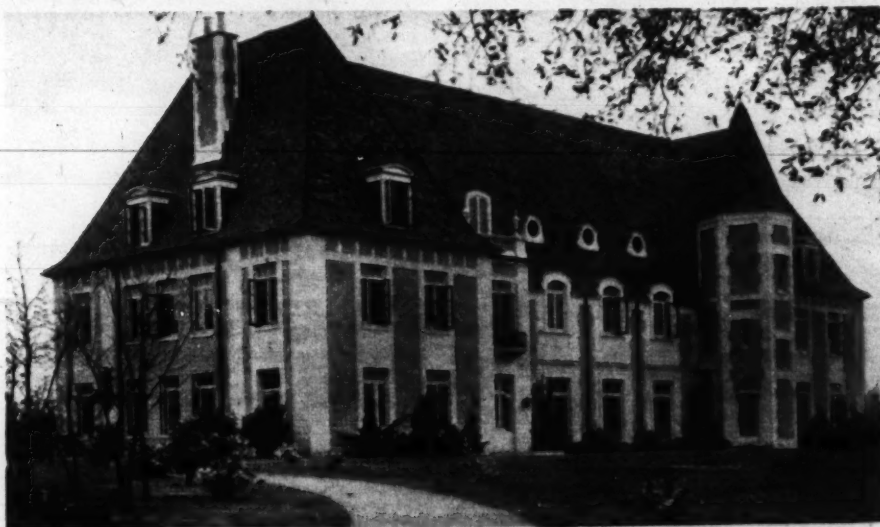
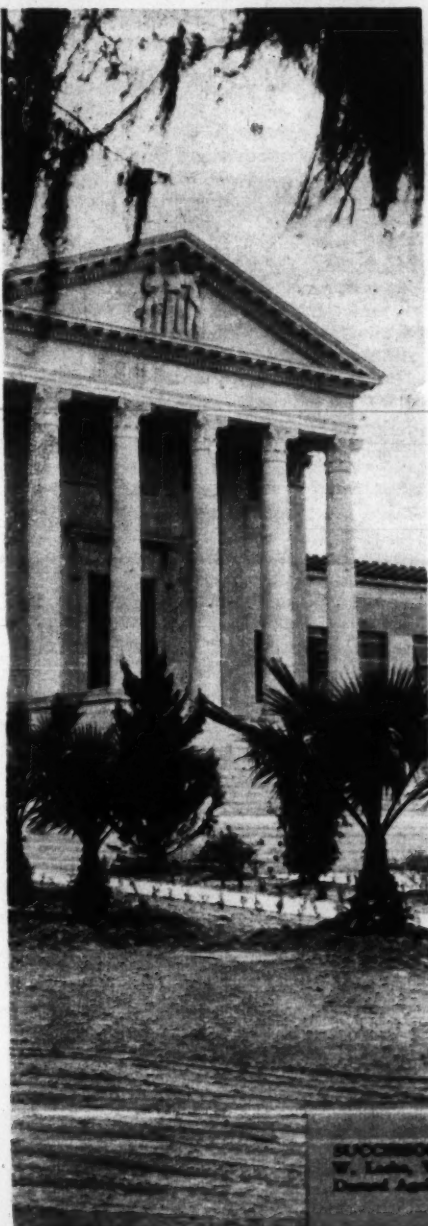
Other public officials in Louisiana were in the same boat. Numerous new fortunes have been made by men drawing small salaries; other fortunes have been greatly augmented. There was plenty of wealth to share. And some fortunes were not made; some speculation resulted in tragic collapse.

That brings us to Dr. James Monroe Smith, former President of Louisiana State University, who fled to Canada in June and then voluntarily surrendered, and is now in jail at Baton Rouge, evidently preferring custody which might be safer—to freedom under very heavy bail. He is charged with mulcting three banks of \$500,000 to cover his losses in wheat speculation.

Mr. Smith says he was trying to corner the wheat market in order to create an endowment for the University, which has received over \$13,500,000 in public funds since Huey Long decided to build it up in revenge on old Tulane University, which had snubbed him. Dr. Smith, it is now testified, ran the University unchecked, and had access to nearly \$2,000,000 worth of bonds, most of them representing "unauthorized" issues, for use in his fantastic efforts in the wheat market. He is testified to have tried to use \$964,000 worth of bonds, and actually did pledge \$589,000 of them with his brokers.

Dr. Smith decided to resign, after a sharp newspaper attack on his handling of University affairs, just after Governor

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Wide World, Late Times Photo Service, Inc. Photo University News Service
SUCCESSORS TO HUEY LONG—Left: E. Long, brother of Huey, former Governor of Louisiana on June 28 (top). Right: Robert Maestri, Mayor of New Orleans, who made peace with the Long machine. Center: Leche Hall, Law Building (left). One of numerous County Units of the Louisiana State University. The Capitol Building of the University is shown in the background. On top of this is the La. National University, and, on the right, the State Capitol at Baton Rouge.

College Under Your Own Power

How Time and Money Budgets Help in Balancing Working, Study and Recreation Periods
Explained by One Who Prospered Doing It

By Philip Paxton

HAVE YOU EVER LOOKED at your bank-book, and then suddenly done something before you could change your mind—perhaps bought a ticket to Europe, a new car, or a new living room suite? Something you knew you wanted, but weren't quite sure you ought to have? Something big you might not have been able to afford?

Well, I did.
Only I didn't buy anything tangible. I bought the last three years of a college education. And it's all paid for now. But I haven't stopped receiving what I paid for. And I hope I never shall.

Yes, it can be done. One can attend a large, expensive university—such as Harvard, where I went—on a very modest supply of money. The cash, I found, is not nearly as important as the will to go through with it.

On Sept. 15, 1933, I decided to go back to college. I had finished my Freshman year in June, 1933, with average marks, average participation in athletics, average extracurricular activities. And then, like a lot of young men in 1933, I suddenly found there was no more money with which to continue.

I got a cub reporter job on a small newspaper in my home town, pay \$1 a column. News was scarce in my district, and I earned every cent of the \$10 I got some weeks. Some weeks it was only \$2 or \$3, no matter how hard I "legged" it.

After a year of this I was offered a job as a laboratory assistant with a large manufacturer of artificial silk. My first-year course in college chemistry



helped me. They paid me \$14.20 a week. Two years later I was in the same place at \$18 a week.

It was then I looked at my bankbook and decided that if I did not intend to make a career of that laboratory assistant post the time had come to think of other things. To go back to Harvard would mean finding means to pay bills amounting to more than \$1,000 a year. For a time I toyed with the idea of going to a less costly university, but found that I liked Harvard and wanted to finish there.

The bankbook showed about enough for one year. Maybe for a year and a half, if I could get a cheap room and didn't have to buy too many textbooks. I had collected that money the hard way—by staying home nights, by working through vacations, by economizing on clothes, food, and a score of other items, and I didn't intend to part with it except for value received.

Roughly, I figured on meeting the following costs for the next three years. I called this the Money Budget:

Tuition	\$400
Infirmary fee (required)	20
Room rent	200
Dining hall charges	270

Add to these fixed costs the following variables:

Electricity	\$7.50
Telephone	10.00
Recreation and travel	50.00
Clothes and books	45.00
Laundry and dues	35.00
Unforeseen incidentals	10.00

The grand total was thus \$1,047.50 per year, for three years. During my Freshman year, when money was not my worry, my total expenses were in the neighborhood of \$1,250. So I had already cut a lot of monetary corners. Income would have to do the rest. These are big-college, big-city prices throughout. Some state universities charge only \$25 for tuition.

But time as well as money needed regulating. Many boys make college a complicated ordeal because they never learn how to use their time to best advantage.

The time budget was in a general way designed to maximize each day. Its basis, as well as I can put it into words, was something like the following program, which, of course, is commended only to those who can follow it without strain: Go to bed as late as possible; get up as early as possible; waste as little time in between as possible. Sleep hard when

you sleep. Loaf hard when you loaf. Otherwise, work—and make your work effective to some end. Idealistic? Of course it was, but it was also livable. You can't cramp college too much or the effect is lost.

Circumstances helped from the start. When I applied for a vacant low-priced suite in one of the best Houses at Harvard, I was selected by the two boys already living there to come in with them. Quarters like those were worth the \$200 rent per year to me. If you can get along on 14 meals at \$7.75 a week instead of 21 at \$9.25, there is a saving of \$1.50 a week. That reduction, multiplied by 36 weeks for three years, mounts up. An extra-large lunch—no additional charge—always for me made up the deficiency.

However, this procedure is not one to be generally recommended. All college authorities frown on attempts to cut expenses by skimping on food. And they are right—if you're used to three "squares" a day, don't try to save money by cutting down to two, for you'll likely pay for it dearly. But a two-a-day eating schedule had been my practice for a long time.

It was in searching for still other means of income that I first encountered a definite choice. On the one hand, I could study my hardest and trust that my marks would be sufficiently high to win a scholarship. If I could make Dean's List (which is a "B" average in four full courses at Harvard) at the end of my Sophomore year, I could feel fairly sure of getting a scholarship for the ensuing two years. The big "catch" to this plan was that \$400 was the maximum scholarship I could expect to win—and it was quite possible that it might only be \$200. Add to that the fact that if I ever failed to measure up to Dean's List, ranking in the two years during which I would be eligible for a scholarship, it would be promptly withdrawn.

The alternative would be to content myself with medium marks and to handle as many jobs as I could find. The risk, of course, was greater. But so also was the possible income. What to do? I finally chose the jobs, though I never gave up trying for a scholarship into the bargain. My marks, however, while always close to scholarship rating, were never quite close enough.

Job-getting is a vastly under-developed process in the minds of most students. Most of them appear to lack confidence in their ability to perform any work that is really worth money while they are still in college.

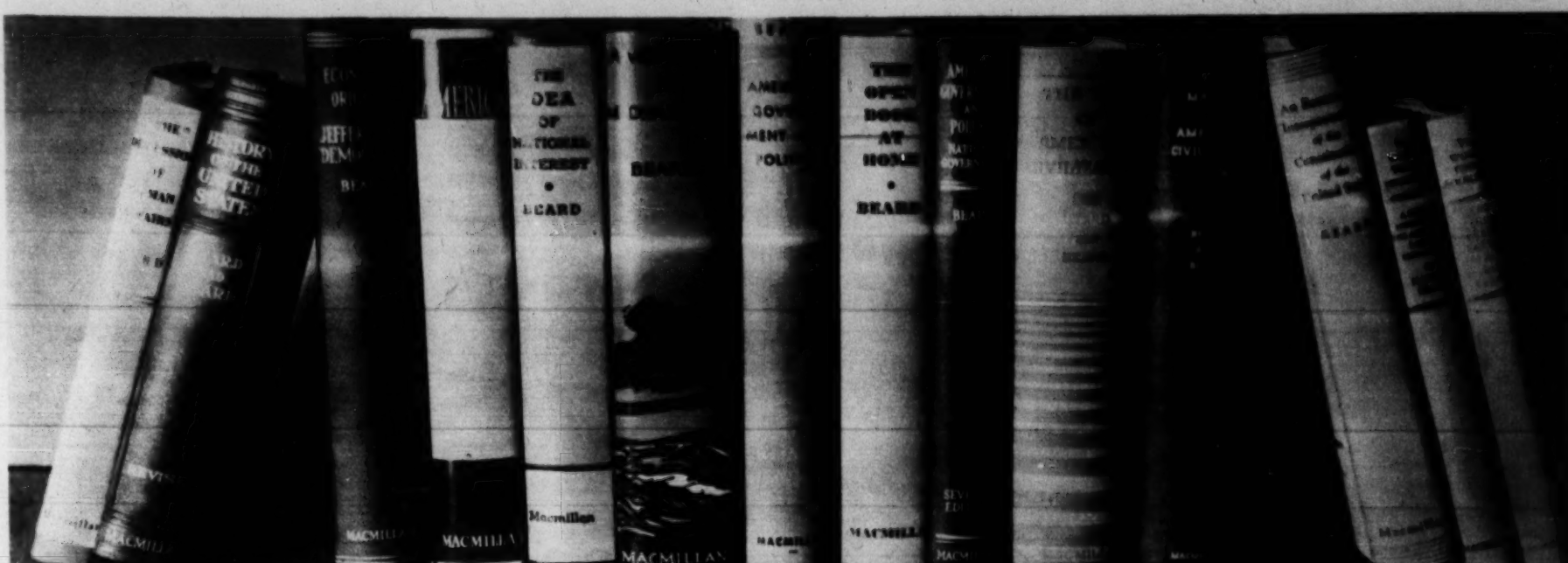
To this doctrine, I refused to subscribe; it wasn't bravery or splendid enthusiasm—I just couldn't afford to. Finding a part-time job in college is as ticklish an undertaking as finding a full-time job after college. The good jobs are not even found by registering at the college's Student Employment Office; there the competition is massed. And waiting for a call to do typing or tutoring is at best only left-handed job-hunting.

No, the good jobs are found by analyzing what you can do best—and then persisting until you find that sort of opening. Even then the objective has only been sighted—not won. More than once after having been hired for some position, I have had to juggle my scholastic schedule of classes to make it mesh with the job requirements. In this respect, Harvard students are fortunate. Most courses meet only two or three times a week, and four courses is the maximum. This gives Harvard undergraduates more free time than students in many other colleges where the curriculum calls for no more work, but a greater variety of subjects.

But even with all this time free from classes, I "cut" certain lectures in favor of jobs when it seemed wise. Nor was that throwing away the very education for which I was struggling to pay. Not when I then sat up late at night copying some friend's notes on the missed lecture.

The first opening I found was a part-time job in the delivery and mailing

(Continued on page 14)



The Beards, Chroniclers of the Times

By Alexander Ware

By Charles A. Beard

It is not necessary to argue the proposition that America is in a crisis, economic and intellectual. Surely none is so obtuse as to deny it. Who, then, is to take leadership in restoring confidence and getting our economy in full motion? And how should they go about it?

The primary obligation to face the total situation and to formulate measures for action rests upon our leaders in politics, business enterprise, labor organizations, and agriculture. But most of them seemed to be engrossed in special interests and small affairs and repeating old phrases. So it seems to me that the chief responsibility for taking the initiative rests upon President Roosevelt.

Despite all the criticism directed against him, he still has the affection of the majority of the people, and the dignity of his high office commands the respect of the whole country.

What could he do? He might write an open message to the country reviewing calmly and in a realistic manner the experiences of the past ten years. Some things stand out in the scene like mountains in a desert. From 1921 to 1929 agriculture was in a state of semi-paralysis and was slipping into bankruptcy, tenancy, and degradation. Many branches of industry enjoyed a hectic prosperity, largely on account of the after-war demands and what Mary Beard calls "pump priming abroad," that is, lending foreigners money to buy American goods which could find no home market—in many cases giving the money away to defaulters. Yet, as the Brookings Institution's work on the Formation of Capital shows, most of the savings in that period went not into the expansion of capital goods but into speculation and corporate consolidations.

Then came the crash of 1929. At that time and during previous years business leaders had everything they now demand as the price of appeasement and prosperity: lower taxes, no Labor Relations Act, no Social Security Act, none of the New Deal "interference with business." Yet their "prosperity" exploded and that breakdown precipitated us into the crisis. Why can't they remember that?

Economists have demonstrated that our capital is contracting, not expanding. Railways, roads, bridges, and other great works are already fairly rounded out. The exploitation of virgin continents and new markets has long been slowing down. Capitalism of the historic style has fulfilled its mission and lost its élan. And no mere policy of government can restore the conditions of 1865 or 1880. New measures are necessary. Quarreling, backbiting, and hating will do no good.

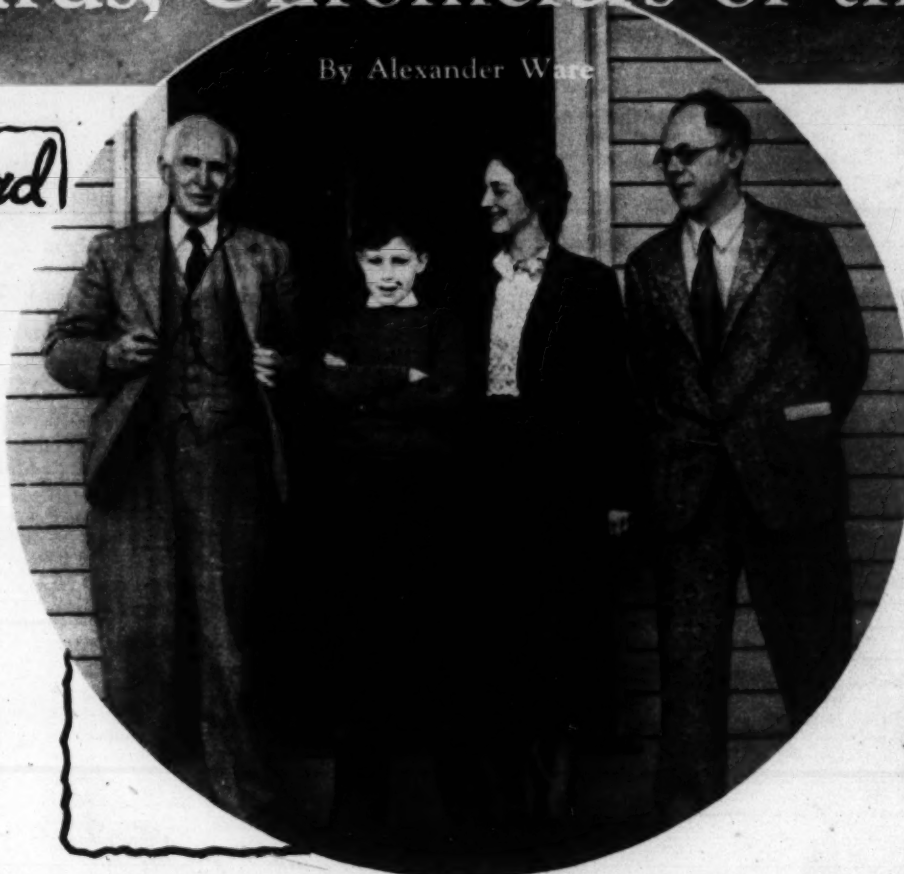
After making a calm review of our present position, the President might call into conference representatives of

Congress, business enterprise, labor, and agriculture and ask them, in the light of the brutal facts before us, to formulate positive measures designed to put in full motion our economic resources. A program for the production of \$120,000,000,000 worth of goods could be laid out, detailed assignments made to specific enterprises, and insurance provided against losses in particular instances. In short, something like Mordecai Ezekiel's general conception might be worked out for a large area of our economy and increased production substituted for curtailment and stagnation.

From the President's conference might emerge a statement of controlling principles, to be discussed by the nation, as if in town meeting. Then the necessary legislation and administrative machinery could be provided by Congress, and the co-operation of great national forces brought to bear upon this positive resolve to step production up rapidly, increasing employment, affording revenues for government, giving opportunity and hope to youth.

If something like this is not done, what lies ahead? Does anyone who has tried to survey the whole situation and disentangle his thought from his passions really believe that a return to the laws of 1928 would do more than make a little flurry and end in another explosion such as we had in 1929? No; I am convinced that new measures, new courage, a positive and determined resolve to speed up production are necessary to lift the nation out of the slough of economic despond and moral frustration.

CHARLES A. BEARD



Staff Photographer

IN AN INTERVAL OF RESEARCH AND WRITING

Dr. Charles A. Beard (Left), His Daughter, Miriam Beard Vagts, and Dr. Alfred Vagts. The Boy Is Detlev, Son of the Vagts. Above: A Shelf of Works by Charles and Mary Beard

involved such matters as: "What should be the controlling philosophy of the historians?" "What should be the role of the United States in world affairs?" "How can the United States find economic and social stability in an age of contracting capitalism when force and extremism seem to have superseded compromise?"

And these two persons—Mary Beard, quick, incisive, and camera-shy, and Charles A. Beard, tall, white-haired and angular in the Hoosier tradition—are passionate disciples of points of view on all these matters. And that is why the Beards are a problem to many of their learned colleagues of the American Historical Association, who believe that historians should always observe but never march in parades.

Trivial or not, the way the Beards have lived emphasizes the alternating current of their interests. The briefest record of Charles Beard's career reveals the activist and the student, the participator and the historian, the partisan and the detached observer. Beard, the participator, tried to mobilize a volunteer company for service in the Spanish War; Beard, the student, went to Oxford in 1898 to study English and European history; Beard, the participator, took part in the organization of a Labor College at Oxford, now known as Ruskin College.

Beard, the student, returned to America to teach at Cornell at the turn of the century, only to go back again to England, this time married to Mary Beard, both to lecture at Ruskin College. But it was the participator in Beard that led him to appear before labor groups in the industrial cities of England and to make friends of such labor leaders as Keir Hardie, John Burns, Ramsay MacDonald, Ben Tillett, and many rank and file workers.

And it has been the participator in Beard that has induced him to break a lance with William Randolph Hearst; that made him a vigorous champion of liberalism at Columbia University and that has made him a leading pamphleteer and witness against any American tendency to indulge in international adventures. But it has been the student in Beard that made him for 15 years a professor of history at Columbia University and that led him, frequently in collaboration with Mary Beard, to write a score of books on an assortment of subjects.

One book particularly was a bombshell. It was "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," published first in 1913. The participator and student joined hands in this iconoclastic little book. Beard had dug into the national archives and come up with the records of the bond holdings and other financial interests of the founding fathers, and his "heresy" had been to state baldly that the "fathers" had not been unmindful of their economic stakes in a strong union when they drafted the Constitution.

Beard was promptly excoriated; his book was banned from many a shelf; (Continued on page 13)

CHARLES A. BEARD and his wife, Mary Beard, have been commanding an impressive amount of newspaper attention this last month, mainly because they have just finished the third monumental volume in their work, "The Rise of American Civilization." Yet in their dour, sprawling house atop a Connecticut valley slope, the Beards are not so historically minded as they are future minded.

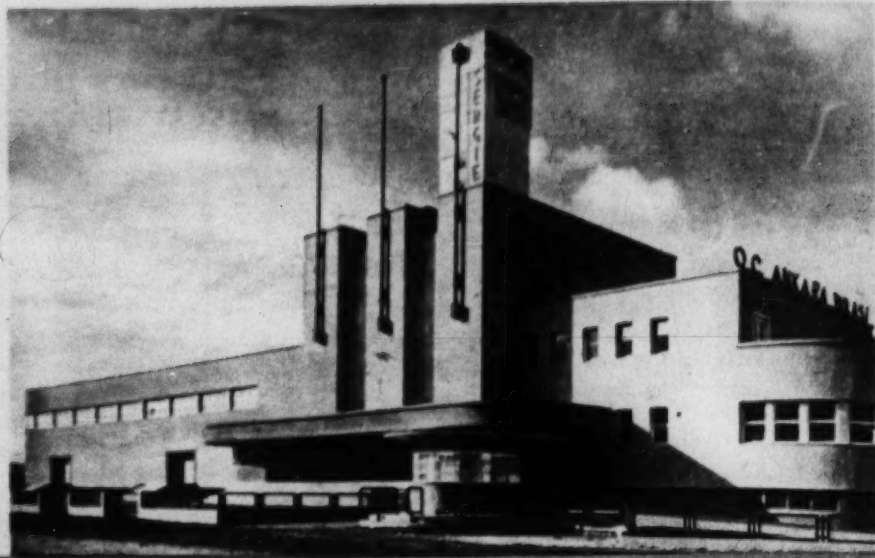
It is not enough that they have painstakingly reviewed the course of America's development, even running down the roots of its British antecedents, they must continuously and insistently ask: "Whither America now?"

That question dominated the interview with the Beards, even though it was somber by comparison with the surroundings in which this history-writing partnership played host and hostess to this writer. From the living room there was the glint of the Housatonic River in the valley; petals from the apple tree in the yard drifted across the floor-to-ceiling windows; a yellow butterfly blazed a second in the May sun, and far down over the folded hills in New Milford a church bell sounded faintly.

Under such circumstances, the conversation might logically have veered gently to matters of amiable and reminiscent content. Charles Beard might have recalled his Indiana childhood, the austere Quaker Academy near his farm home in Spiceland, the old handpress and nubbly type which almost thrust him into journalism, his developing days at the Methodist De Pauw College in Greenscastle.

"But these things are trivial," Dr. Beard exclaimed; "these are the essential things—these things we are discussing now."

And what we were then discussing in-



Turkey Joins the Peace Front

By Harold G. Laycock
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor



BRING GALLERY, WIDE WORLD, ANKARA
TURKEY, OLD AND NEW—Old Constantinian Wall and Towers (Top Left), Once Part of the
Byzantine Fortifications. The New Exhibition Building (Top Right) Is in Ankara. Scene in Ale-
xandria, Northern Syria (Center). When Turkish Troops Co-operated With the French in Assuring
Control of the Eastern Mediterranean Area. Suez Bay (Left Back, Above). Turkish Ambassador to
France, Completes the Alexandrian Port of July, 1934, With M. Georges Bonnet as French Foreign
Minister

TURKEY'S PACT WITH FRANCE, added to the recent alliance with Great Britain, has altered the entire outlook in the Near East, not only strategically but diplomatically as well.

The Franco-Turkish accord has meant that the last gun has been emplaced in the turrets of Ankara's new policy. Since the Italian invasion of Albania condemned Turkey's "neutrality" policy, diplomatic as well as military and strategic fortification in this country's wing of the peace

fort has gone ahead with capable urgency. The pact with France has signalled the completion of the first warning line of defenses. Now that Turkey has sealed its link with both the great European democracies, it feels eminently equipped for the pursuit of its plans. Turkey's standing in the estimation of its neighbors has risen, and proportionately with it has risen their faith in its competence.

Since Turkey has fallen into step in the anti-aggression ranks, its motives have been to take advantage of a position at the hub of an unsteady wheel and to prove that a balance can be restored by tactful arbitration. With such an ambition uppermost, Ankara sees more in the French ambassador's signature than that two powerful nations have united their strategically positioned forces against would-be Mediterranean dominators, or that France now has in attendance an ally happily located to keep an eye on totalitarian activities in mandated Syria.

It is worth keeping in mind that noisy campaigning has been conspicuously absent from Turkey's achievements since the World War. The shattered Turkey of October, 1918, has become the proud new Turkey of 1939 mainly through the tranquil operation of normal diplomatic machinery. Successes of this patient determination, inspired by the late President Kemal Ataturk, and maintained by President Ismet Inonu, have given the new Turkey a unique apprenticeship in diplomacy and at the same time a trusted reputation—privileges it is now eager to try to the limit of their resources. For that purpose the solidarity with France completes its moral armament.

In effect, Ankara's talents and opportunities, bolstered by the latest treaties, promise to appoint it a liaison advisor to nine plaintiffs—Athens, Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, Moscow, Cairo, Baghdad, Teheran, and Kabul.

Without Yugoslavia's fear of the axis and the Greeks, and Rumanian suspicion of Bulgaria's territorial intentions, Ankara is the least prejudiced and most responsible prop of the Balkan Entente. More intimately involved in European politics than Iraq, Iran, or Afghanistan, Turkey is the initiator among the Saadabad signatories. To this treaty it now endeavors to court Egyptian allegiance in an effort paralleling its representations for Bulgaria's adhesion to the Balkan Entente. As a diversion from "pointing up" existing constructions, Foreign Minister Sukru Sarajogly toys fondly with his pet scheme for a Black Sea Entente, for which he must have the accord of Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. All of this activity is quickened further by the closer relationship gained with Poland through the new French ties.

On Ankara's agenda the first three problems gravely concern world security. They are, firstly, to smooth Bulgarian-Rumanian contention over Dobrudja, thus soliciting Sofia's signature to the Balkan Entente and possible sympathy with the Black Sea pact; secondly, to convince Egypt that its alliance with the Saadabad treaty would be an impressive deterrent to totalitarian incursions into the Arab tangle; and, thirdly, to persuade Belgrade that the Balkan Entente and its wider implications are more powerful as a protector than the axis is as aggressor.

It is such a tangible event as the

Franco-Turkish treaty that adds conviction to Turkey's arguments on these counts. Whether it will succeed with its ambitious diplomacy is still little more than a hope, but—morally stiffened by the friendship and admiration of the democracies—it is now a brighter hope.

For its prompt strategic advantages, also, Franco-Turkish co-operation has made a deep impression in the Near East.

Primarily it has appeased Turkey's only territorial claim, for with the return of Hatay, the country is freed from any grounds for friction with its Allies. But Sanjak itself is strategically of minor importance compared with the Western Nodal involving the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. At the gateway of Europe and the Orient, Turkey's responsibilities are now shared by two other powerful Mediterranean navies. The fact releases a good proportion of Turkey's \$70,000,000 national defense budget for more vital landward fortification.

The threat of an Italian push for expansion into Turkish preserves has never been taken too seriously by Ankara. At the time of the Axis military alliance, an Istanbul journalist wrote, "Adolf dragged Benito to the Berlin altar today." It sums up the light concern in which the Axis' second partner is held. But if Italian aggression against Turkey might have once been regarded as a possible though dangerous adventure, the combination of Anglo-Turkish and now Franco-Turkish fleets have dispelled all fears. Remote and totally impracticable is the general verdict on such a contingency.

German aspirations are treated more seriously. But the fact that Turkey's European frontiers can receive their full measure of attention, now that the peace front harmony has lightened its marine obligations, has greatly minimized concern. In Syria and Palestine anti-democratic propaganda is a disturbing element in Turkey's desire for unity of aim in the Western Mediterranean. For this reason rumors—regarded elsewhere as rather sensational—that Turkey and Egypt should approach the democracies, to loan them respectively Syrian and Palestine mandates, is considered with greater seriousness in many responsible circles here. It is generally admitted that in case of conflict Turkey would suggest it make an immediate protective occupation of Syria. A way has now been prepared for such necessary operations.

Turkey in some measures has profited economically from the French rapprochement. Apart from the heightened probability of mutual commercial advantages there is a contingency that many of the German, Austrian, and Czech Jews, who prior to their persecution imported Turkish produce into their respective countries, will now redirect these negotiations toward Paris. Already, since the Anglo-Turkish accord was clinched, London has found this happening, and it is natural to suppose that the same thing will occur consequent on the French treaty.

Thus diplomatically, strategically, and economically, Turkey finds its position greatly benefited by nailing down this plank in the peace front platform.

America's Investment Stake Abroad



By Winthrop W. Case
Associate Editor, *The Analyst*

AS PROSPECTS of a European war rise and ebb, people of the United States are becoming increasingly concerned as to whether they can hope to stay out of the conflict. In the World War a variety of forces worked together to shape America's final decision. Can it avoid a like outcome in the event of another struggle?

Particular concern is currently expressed lest America become involved in hostilities as a result of financial or commercial interest in the outcome. Foreign investments are believed by many to be an entangling influence—the more so because of the prevalent lack of genuine information about them. Pressure would be exerted by interested persons for their protection, it is held, and would tend in the end to drag the United States into the hostilities.

What are these foreign investments? How much do they amount to? What would be the effect of a war upon them? How far would they really be likely to influence our policy toward or away from neutrality?

Last year the foreign holdings of the United States represented an investment of around \$11,700,000,000. Although this is more than three times the 1914 total of \$3,500,000,000, it measures a drop of nearly one third from the 1929 high mark of \$17,000,000,000, at the close of the post-war decade of heavy foreign lending. The current value of American foreign loans is probably close to \$1,100,000,000 less than their book value.

What are these foreign investments? Some three fifths, or about \$7,000,000,000, represent the direct expansion of American business abroad. These are the direct investments by American business in foreign enterprises or in their own establishments abroad, such as automobile branch factories and assembly plants, branch offices of American banks, banana, sugar, and rubber plantations in Latin America and the Orient, electric utilities and telephone companies, petroleum developments, tin and copper mines, etc.

Nearly one third, or about \$3,600,000,000, consist of the so-called dollar loans—advances that the borrowers have promised to repay in United States dollars. These loans are primarily advances to foreign governments. Only 11 per cent were to private businesses without any official government backing, for the most part in Canada.

Of the total dollar loans outstanding, Canada alone accounts for almost two fifths, and with Germany almost one half.

The residue of American foreign investments—about one eleventh of the total—covers a miscellany. Foreign securities of various sorts—principally common and preferred stocks and foreign currency bonds (payable in the currency of the borrowing country)—account for close to \$400,000,000. These stocks, unlike those in the "direct investment" category, have been bought primarily as investments, and not in order to exercise control over the affairs of the foreign enterprise. A further sum of around \$700,000,000 represents short-term advances to foreign countries, bank deposits abroad, and ordinary commercial credits in connec-

tion with foreign commercial transactions.

In the event of a war, American foreign investments would fall into four main geographical groups. The countries that would probably remain neutral account for more than \$5,000,000,000, or about 45 per cent of the total, with Latin America alone supplying around 38 per cent. The rest represents the greater part of Asia and such of the smaller European countries as might have some prospect of remaining neutral.

War would doubtless affect these investments unevenly, but in general would probably not decrease their value. In Latin America and the Orient, at least, the trade opportunities created by the shutting off of European manufactures should not only increase the value of existing investments but stimulate new ones. It is not easy to see how a war could worsen their situation, while it might considerably better it.

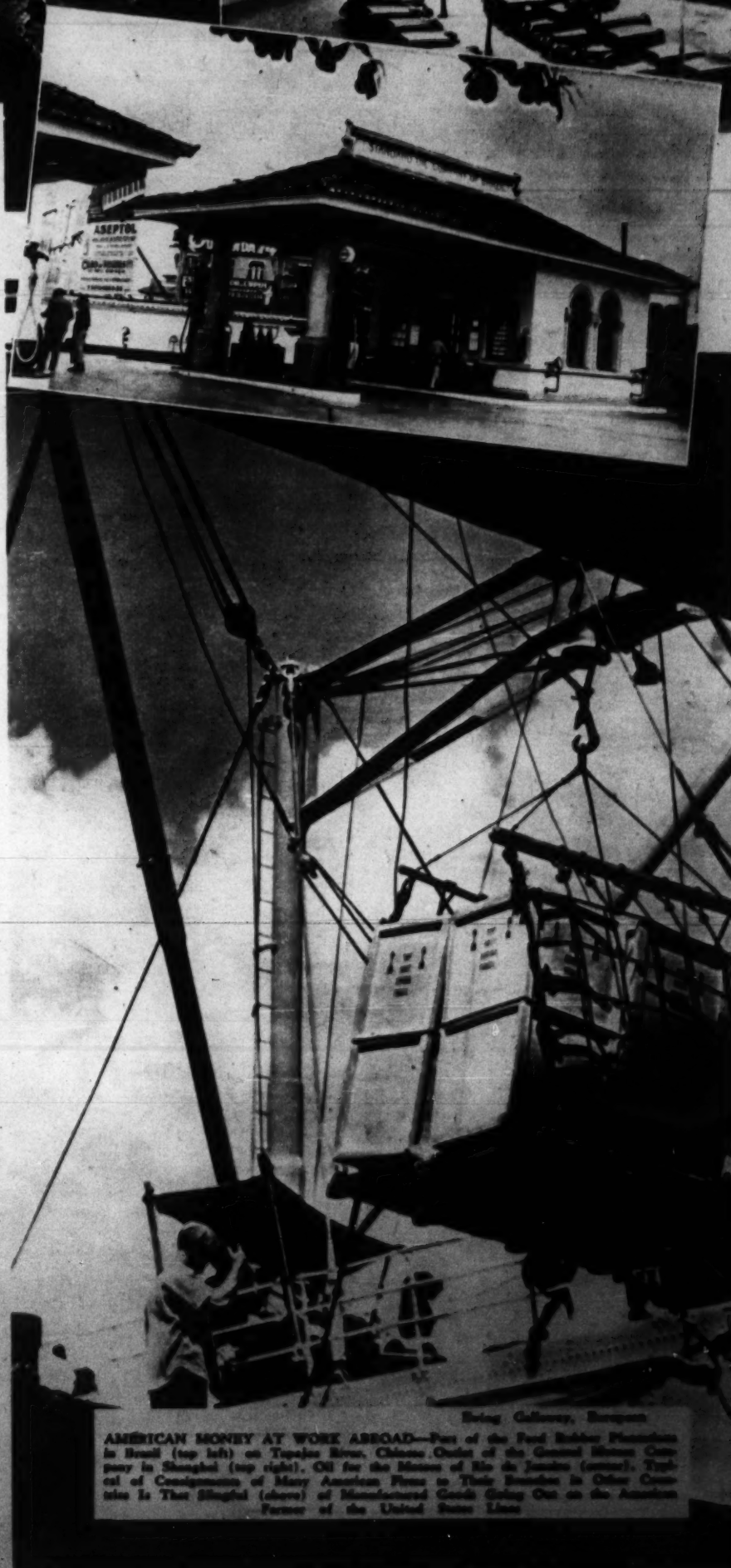
Among the prospective belligerents, the Axis group can probably be written off at once. Germany and Italy alone account for around \$850,000,000, but the depreciation of the German dollar bonds has reduced the real value of these investments to nearer \$600,000,000. Japan represents close to \$180,000,000 more, and the various Axis satellites an equal additional sum. Even today the status of American investments in these countries is speculative. In the event of war most of them would presumably be shut off from the United States by blockade, and American investments for the time being would have little value. After the war was over, their worth would probably be exactly what their respective governments chose. In any case, there would appear to be little that America could or would do about them.

It is therefore only from American investments in the anti-Axis powers that there might appear to be any danger of pressure being exerted upon the United States Government's foreign policy in wartime. Among these powers, Canada occupies a unique position by reason of her intimate geographic and economic ties with the United States. Total United States investments in Canada stand at close to \$3,800,000, representing nearly one third of the world total.

Investments in the British and French empires, apart from Canada, are placed at somewhat under \$1,200,000,000, or one tenth of the world total, while their possible allies increase the amount to around \$1,400,000,000.

What would be the fate of these investments in the anti-Axis powers in the event of war? Their value would surely depreciate. Enterprises in which American business had direct investments, if not actually nationalized, would at least be required to devote themselves to national needs. War profits would be heavily taxed, costs would increase sharply, while the taxes on even normal profits would undoubtedly be greatly raised. American loans to foreign governments would face the danger of partial or complete repudiation if the struggle were long drawn out, regardless

(Continued on page 14)



AMERICAN MONEY AT WORK ABROAD—Part of the Ford Rubber Plantation in Brazil (top left) on Tientsin River, China; Outlet of the General Motors Company in Shanghai (top right); Oil for the Motor of Rio de Janeiro (center); Typical of Concessions of Many American Firms to Their Branches in Other Countries Is Their Shanghai (above) of Manufactured Goods Going Out on the American Former of the United States Line



GENE AUTRY SINGS TO 'EM (Center) in "Blue Montana Skies"



WESTERNS BEST WHEN OLD STYLE Surefire, However Often Used



LEO CARRILLO AS A MEXICAN
In "The Dove," Which Was Romantic

"B ILL, YOU AN' Ed go thataway. Sam an' I'll ride thisaway. We'll head him off at the pass!"

"Travers, I'll give you just one hour to get out o' town. If I find you hangin' around here after that—start reachin'!"

"Son, I knew yore paw. He wouldn't hev let those pesky sheep men cross this land, guv'ment or no guv'ment. An' you won't neither!"

"Law? What law? They ain't no law south o' the Pecos but this here little shootin' iron right here in my hand!"

"It's Jim an' the boys! We're saved!"

"Don't nobody move!"

"All right, you've had your say. Now I'll have mine. Git goin'!"

These, and uncounted phrases like them, appear in every picture of the West ever made. They always have and they always will. Time and circumstances may change Hollywood, but they do not change the western film except in minor particulars.

Of course, since the introduction of sound, there has come about in them the inclusion of speech—titles served for the above phrases before that—the clippety-clop of horses' hooves, the explosion of six guns, the twang of guitars and the reedy tenor of the singin'-shootin'-ridin' hero—but that's all.

Does this mean that the "western" is a

stereotyped film, fit only for children and Saturday afternoon matinees at small-town movie houses? The answer to that can be both yes and no. Yes, because the western film is made very much to formula; no, because it has succeeded in holding all types of audience in one or another of its sometimes disguised forms for more than 40 years. Year in and year out, Hollywood never stops making westerns. Periodically, they are discovered by audiences in the great metropolitan centers, enjoy a brief rejuvenation—such as now exists—in the big budgeted picture which usually has some pretension to historical or other interest to hide its real nature, and then settle back into their own size and routine.

The story is told of one of Hollywood's biggest producers of million-dollar films who remained in a projection room recently to see a few feet of a western made on his lot, but who stayed for the whole picture and came out of the projection room the most enthusiastic of the studio group who saw it. His studio had been making these small westerns for the whole period of its existence, but the producer hadn't seen one of them for several years.

"We'll put out one with a big budget," he said. "We'll get the best cast we can round up—spend a million on it!"

The director of the little western begged him not to. "You'll spoil it," he said. "These pictures are cut to measure. You can't make them like you do a big picture."

But the producer had his way. The studio turned its vast resources into the production of a super-colossal western, into the cost of 50 feet of which the whole budget of the little western could have been tucked. The finished picture, unfortunately, had none of the qualities which had so endeared the little picture to the producer. It was merely big. Not enough had been allotted to the horses and men, and cameras; too much had been allotted to stars' closeups, elaborate costuming, pretentious story.

Sometimes, though rarely, a western made on this scale will succeed in spite of its gargantuan proportion. "The Covered Wagon" did, and so did "Cimarron," and half a dozen others. John Ford's "Stagecoach" was a more recent success. Ford used a story written by Ernest Haycox, a well-known writer of westerns, and John Wayne, a western "type" actor, who is long, lean, laconic, good-looking and a good rider, and who has played western rôles for years.

A western in disguise is such a picture as Cecil B. De Mille's "Union Pacific," which ostensibly concerns itself with the building of a railroad; but cut out the few shots of Irish laborers laying down ties, and the three or four scenes utilizing railroad cars and engines, and you have the essentials of any good small western. "Union Pacific" didn't miss anything so far as I could see: it had good types, a typical story, hard riding, Indians, the United States Cavalry—in this case mounted on flat cars—and plenty of shooting and fighting. These are the core of any western. Mr. De Mille



GEORGE O'BRIEN TO THE RESCUE • In "Racketeers of the Range"

has been to school to the people who make westerns for a great many years, and he made no major mistakes.

There are at present in Hollywood about seven first-string western stars who make from six to eight pictures a year each, or a total of about 50 pictures dealing primarily and exclusively with the West as "she used to be." These pictures only infrequently have a first run in a large metropolitan house, but count their enthusiastic followers, nevertheless, by the million in South America, in the British Empire, and especially in the American Southwest.

Of these seven players, first place may belong, from time to time, to any one of the top three, Gene Autry, George O'Brien, or William Boyd. O'Brien and Boyd are distinctly western types, well set up, good riders, believable performers. Autry is something of a paradox. A small, matter-of-fact, plain Texan with a voice suited to the singing of the western ballad or "cowboy" song, he is anything but the western hero as usually conceived. On a horse, however, augmented by an expensive white hat, beautiful silver-studded saddle trappings, and a real Texas accent, he shows to better advantage.

Autry began his career as a western actor by singing ballads over the radio, was signed to a movie contract for serials in 1934, and made such an immediate hit that he was at once made a

star. His fan mail is said to be the largest in Hollywood, and his salary is probably between \$10,000 and \$12,500 a picture. Budgets on his pictures range from \$60,000 to \$80,000, and their gross return is said to be around \$300,000 each. This may explain Autry's great popularity with his own studio.

The Harry Sherman productions with William Boyd, released through Paramount, are among the most popular westerns made, chiefly because of beautiful backgrounds, fine photography and direction—always notable in these pictures—and the popularity of Boyd. Sherman has made a practice of getting casts above average for this type of production also, often using actors of the stamp of Sidney Toler, Robert Barrat, or C. Henry Gordon in subordinate rôles. Budgets on these pictures are now about \$90,000; but seem to be justified by a recent poll Sherman took among exhibitors, in which better than two thirds pronounced his pictures the best of their kind.

George O'Brien, who became a dramatic actor of note about the time he made "Sunrise," has been devoting himself exclusively to westerns the past few years. He is a perfect choice for the hard-riding, hard-fighting sort of pictures which have become his specialty. Emphasis is laid on the rough-and-tumble scrap in the O'Brien westerns, and rare is the one which doesn't contain a plentiful

amount of leaping from buildings, or changing horses at mid-gallop, or climbing over a careening stagecoach at full tilt. O'Brien's ability as a rider is exceptional.

Johnny Mack Brown and Charles Starrett were college football players, and both came to westerns after trying their hands at other types of film. Both are good-looking—in Starrett's case this proved almost a handicap at first, for a western hero can never be "pretty," and Starrett has a collar ad profile. Brown has been used in serials for some time past, but will make a regular quota of full-length westerns this year for Universal. Starrett is a Columbia star.

Producer Irving Briskin, who makes the Starrett pictures, is an exception among western producers; he puts more money into story costs than the others have ever done. Briskin cares nothing for background, seldom lets the troupe go on location, and says the emphasis he puts on tight, believable, dramatic story more than makes up for anything his pictures may lack in picturesque background. Briskin will make an additional six westerns this year with actor Bill Elliott, a former serial player in whom he has great faith. Briskin was also among the first to introduce music into his westerns as a regular feature, employing a group of western radio singers known as "Sons of the Pioneers" in all



THE HORSES ARE ALWAYS GRAND
William Boyd in "The Frontiersman"



MUSIC IN THE EVENING, ALWAYS
In a Charles Starrett Film



A ROUNDUP IN THE HILLS
Good-Sized Camera Crews Needed



JOHN WAYNE, A RISING STAR
In "The Three Mesquiteers" Series

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© R. K. O. Radio Pictures, Columbia Pictures
Corporation

the Starretts. He found that music greatly stimulated the popularity of pictures in which it was used, and he will use this group, or some other singing group, in all future westerns.

John Wayne's success in "Stagecoach" will probably bring him better rôles in the future. He has been playing for some time in a series of westerns at Republic known under the group title of "The Three Mesquiteers," but will hardly be used in them any longer, as most of the major studios have been bidding for him.

Both horses and horsemen in the westerns are uniformly expert at their jobs, some of the riding over rough terrain in these pictures being rightly accounted among the best in the world. The stars live in the tradition of Bill Hart, Hoot Gibson, Harry Carey, William Farnum, J. Warren Kerrigan. Most of them have their own ranches situated in the California countryside, and go in for horse raising on a gentleman-farmer scale. There is a saying in Hollywood that no western ever has less than superlative photography; but, given the background, the action, the horses and the men—how can they miss? Westerns, you may be very sure, will be made long after many of the types of film now so popular have been supplanted in public favor. Westerns are still "bone and sinew of the industry"

Among the New Books

From Davitt to De Valera

George Bernard Shaw, *The Story of the Irish Struggle*, by R. M. Fox. London: Rider & Warburg, 1934. 12s. 6d.

"W H. SHAWSON please tell me who's fighting whom and why?" asked a woman who sat near me at the movie made out of Sean O'Casey's *"The Plough and the Stars."* Her question has set me wondering what the American who reads of this life, or sees it on stage or screen, makes of it. In *"The Informer"* he saw the Irish Republican Army in conflict with the Black-and-Tans. He heard of Tans, Tommies, Auxiliaries, G-men, and the Irish Royal Constabulary. At *"The Plough"* he watched the Irish Citizen Army under its banner, the Plough and the Stars, join forces with the Irish Volunteers, under the green, white, and orange Tricolor, to stage the Easter Rebellion.

In fiction, autobiography, and biography he reads of Sinn Fein, the Parliamentary Party, the Irish Republican Brotherhood; of Unionists, Separatists, Republicans, Free Staters, Irregulars, Die-Hards. In the newspapers he reads of De Valera's "Economic war" with Britain over the Annulments, of the industrial movement for national self-sufficiency. What does he make of this welter of armies, banners, groups, parties, and policies? To him it must all be something like the lingo of a secret society.

The answers to all these questions are to be found in Mr. Fox's book. Clearly and simply Mr. Fox has told the story of the Irish struggle from 1916 to the present day. He discusses the role of the literary and language movements in stimulating the resurgence of national feeling. He outlines the agrarian question from the time of Michael Davitt to the here and now. The historians of Irish labor have frequently claimed that the sinews of Irish revolt flexed in the arms of Irish labor, and Mr. Fox writes of the beginnings of the modern labor movement in Ireland under Larkin and Connolly. He discusses the Anglo-Irish war, and the Civil War.

He writes as a Nationalist, but

as a Nationalist who believes in the nationalization of economic wealth. He believes with the Athlone Congress that "a Republic of a United Ireland will never be achieved except by a movement which uproots Capitalism on its way."

While admitting that De Valera's industrial movement is doing much to restore in Ireland the balance between agriculture and industry which British control systematically crushed, he is still critical of that movement: "While it has been built up with national effort and sacrifice, safeguarded with national credit and fostered by specific tariffs, the ownership substantially remains not in the hands of the nation but of private interest, often external to the State."

Mr. Fox's book is a clear and readable account of the political, social, economic, and artistic movements which have animated Ireland during the past quarter of a century. While it contributes little new matter—in no sense is it such a source book as Macardie's *"Irish Republic"* or Pakenham's *"Peace by Ordeal"*—it is perhaps the best general guide yet published to contemporary Ireland, the events and the personalities which have made and are making it what it is. **NORACE REYNOLDS**

On the Coast of Donegal

My Cousin Justin, by Margaret Barrington. London: Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d. net.

MRS BARRINGTON'S book is a delight to read: it is written quietly, with restraint and economy of words, yet with an easy, spontaneous air. She is never insistent, never labors an effect, but arrests us unfailingly with a quick, sure touch. It is a style that, in its naturalness and its reticence, is admirably suited to her method of narration in the first person; for it spares us any suggestion of pedantry or egotism.

The narrator is a young Irish girl of Huguenot extraction, Lou Delahais, who is brought up with her cousin, Justin Thorald, on the wild coast of Donegal. In this part of the story the author is at her best. The children are really young and alive, and we are made intensely conscious of their environment—the great stone mansion, built like a fortress to withstand the raging storms which keep the inmates housebound for half the winter, of the desolation of bog and mountain, bleak yet beautiful, that surrounds it, and of the fierce rough-and-tumble of life among the village boys. We are aware, too, of the ancient race in the background, shrewd, hard-working, and kindly, yet dreamers all, who brood over wrongs four centuries old, look back to legends as to the happen-

ings of yesterday, and startle us with speech that has the imaginative force of poetry.

With the separation of Lou and Justin, and their departure from Donegal, the book loses a little of its charm; but it remains a good story. Lou's experiences as a journalist in Dublin during the World War, her unhappy marriage to a fanatical young rebel who is engaged in underground warfare against the British, and her final return to Justin and the old house do not fail to hold us; while the political background, the Ireland of the "Troubles" and the Civil War, is well suggested. If the interest slackens a trifle it is because it becomes concentrated round the three main characters, and because here the writer has carried her reticence rather too far: we believe in them, but we never get to know them well enough to escape a faint surprise at some of their actions. Nevertheless, this is a fine novel, sensitive, sincere, and convincing in its atmosphere.



ROBERT FROST

most readers. Certainly it is a Frostian key to the poems:

No tears for the writer, no tears for the reader. For me the initial delight is in the surprise of remembering something I didn't know I knew. I am in a place, in a situation, as if I had materialized from cloud or risen out of the ground. There is a glad recognition of the long lost and the rest follows. Step by step the wonder of the unexpected supply keeps growing. The impressions most useful to my purpose seem always those I was unaware of and so made no note of at the time when taken, and the conclusion is come to that like giants we are always hurling experience ahead of us to pave the future with against the day when we may want to strike a line of purpose across it for somewhere.

The second valuable addition to these new collected editions is that both contain the complete text of *"A Further Range."* You can read through the bucolic first volumes and, at last, find yourself in a suave, faintly urban setting. The subtitle might read: *"From Rags to Riches."* It is not that wholly, of course, but the implication is inescapable. The early poems mark the struggle of the Frost of the furrow, a man who got himself a country to come from and they bear the scars of difficult years. By the strange alchemy of poetry the scars of this life came out, not scars, but something between hurt and joy. In these early pages are poems that are poems in the final sense that poetry is always a little beyond the reader and behind the poet. They are experiences in space and time.

What happens, then, when the struggle, at least the conscious struggle for material necessities, is over and the battle won? Let's look at the record. You see, nothing happens at once. The reason? Refer to the passage quoted from the preface. You go on writing as long as the experiences hurled before you last. After that you write *"A Further Range."*

The man who once lived on the little rocky farm is the man who goes by in a swift motor and notes that the little farm has a roadside stand now. That is because its occupants are poorer than the poet was. Life is even crueler now, the prices are lower; they offer what they grow to the motor traffic. He hears of a

plan to move these folk away from the farm to the city. That is worse than hunger, he concludes. It wasn't for him; he reaps what the land sowed in him. But one Frost a century is nature's economy.

Again the Frost of the air-conditioned Pullman car looks out at twilight and sees a lone cabin and a figure in the doorway:

He stood unshaken, and if grim and gaunt,
It was not necessarily from want.
He had the oaks for heating and for light.
He had a hen, he had a pig in sight.
He had a well, he had the rain to catch.
He had a 10-by-20 garden patch. . . .

Who is the sad man now, who is the lost, the figure in the doorway or the poet? Is looking deep in as happy an occasion as looking deep out? That is the reversal in *"A Further Range."* Such poems are a long way from *"The Times Table"* and *"To Earthward."* About as far as the distance between the lone figure and the man in the Pullman.

But is that to stand as blame? One critic, at least, has said so. On what basis could such a conclusion be reached? The implication is that success turns one from a liberal to a conservative. But he claims to be neither. He dislikes such labels, thinks them as useless as they are silly. Poetry is out of experience, it cares little for the double talk of politics, per se. Its politics consists in having no politics except the experience of here and now so built as to carry over into the future. That, I suspect, is what Frost intends to do. When most successful this method produces poems of great social significance. I think the following lines are among the most significant social observations of our time. Speaking of mankind, the poet asks:

Why, is his nature forever so hard to teach
That though there is no fixed line between wrong and right,
There are, roughly, zones whose laws must be obeyed. . . .

What basis there may be for finding something unsatisfactory in the poem of the Pullman is largely in the manner. The old edict of being witty is carried like a chip on the shoulder. Who says I am not funny? I'm the funny man of serious poetry. A great poet should be easy. This is how it is done. The hand is quicker than the eye.

What law is it, though, that allows no latitude for the great poet. There are a half-dozen poems in the volume of the Pullman poet to place against all the rest of the collected poems. That's more than a fair average—even for a Frost. And there is *"Provide, Provide,"* doing what the poet preaches, marrying wit to wisdom:

Some have relied on what they knew;
Others on being simply true.
What worked for them might work for you. . . .

What Frost is surest of and what the reader is surest to get is the theme of freshness, a fresh way of looking at an old world so as to make it seem new. A poem, he says, should run from delight to wisdom. Most of his poems do more than that: they run both ways. He remains a poet to measure against poets.

JOHN RITCHEY

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Science and Psychical Phenomena, by G. N. M. Tyrrell (Harper, \$3.75), states in learned style the case for various modes of extra-sensory cognition, including telepathy, clairvoyance, and the relationship between psychical research and spiritualism. There are many chapters highly speculative in character to invite criticism, as well as many accounts of occult phenomena observed through the use of laboratory technique.

Federal Aid for Relief, by Edward A. Williams (Columbia University Press, \$3.25). A study of experience in allocating relief funds to the states, with an appraisal of the grant-in-aid method currently proposed.

Three Americanists, by Randolph G. Adams (University of Pennsylvania Press, \$1.50). A group of appreciative sketches of three men important in America's early world of books—Henry Harris, bibliographer, George Brinley, book collector, and Thomas Jefferson as a librarian.

Chautauqua Caravan, by Marian Scott (Appleton-Century, \$3). Records of travels for 11 years over the Chautauqua circuits, meeting many sorts of talent and describing cheerfully the ups and downs of Shakespeare troupes under difficulties.

Japan Over Asia, by William Henry Chamberlin (Little Brown, \$3.50). A revised and enlarged edition of the volume published in 1937.

Tellers of Tales, an anthology of the short story (Doubleday Doran, \$3.75) selected and with an introduction by W. Somerset Maugham.

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An Album of Victorian Aristocracy—A London Letter

The Stanleys of Alderley, edited by Nancy Mitford. Chapman & Hall, 18s.
A Book of Short Stories by Maxim Gorki, edited by Avraham Yarmolinsky and Moura Budberg. Jonathan Cape, 10s. 6d.
New York: Holt, 83.
The Quaker Fellow, by John Brophy. Collins, 7s. 6d.
The English Book Trade, by Marjorie Plant. Allen & Unwin, 18s.

LONDON

THE REHABILITATION of the Victorians has been going on for some time; and the reversal of traditional English foreign policy in the last two or three years has added a new respect for them. What was ridiculed as the humbug of the Victorians is now envied as their beliefs. The English, says Miss Nancy Mitford, in a quiet and withering preface to a further installment of her family's letters in the fifties of last century, like to be governed by sensible men of ample means.

The Stanleys belonged to a more fortunate time, a time of gentlemanly wars, and peace divided between the best quality politics and their estates. The politics of the Stanleys were indeed less remarkable than their individuality, and the detached acerbities of Miss Nancy Mitford's preface are in direct descent from the sharp-tongued peculiarity of the family. They spoke their minds with little euphemism.

This quality puts spice into family history and the new letters are every bit as delightful as the earlier ones. In these two volumes one has a unique snapshot album of the Victorian aristocracy. Maria Josefa, who had known Voltaire, is still there, bringing that down-right and unembarrassed utterance of the eighteenth century—one forgets how long the eighteenth century lay ripe in Victorian England—but she is in the background. Her shots have the old ring! This is pretty well Jane Austen:

I do not rejoice in Blanche surrounded by clever men—it is setting up for a character which seldom ends well for matrimony—for I think I know the sort of clever men you mean. I hope Maude will continue to be amused and satisfied with what falls in her way, and then she will not be bored—which, of course, brings poor Alice to one's thoughts—does anything amuse her? Was she ever amusing?

That sets the stage. Her son and daughter-in-law chiefly occupy it with letters over a period of five years. It is surprising that the younger Lady Stanley, devoted, domesticated, fretful about the social gaieties of her husband, who is in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet and away from home a lot, is to become, when she is a widow, the feminist and founder of Girton. (Miss Mitford suggests that life with the firm-handed Lord would predispose anyone to work for female emancipation.)

But the Stanleys did peculiar things. Henry was a mystery and a worry. Obviously the frustrated aristocrat, with the curse of the amateur upon him, he had to hide his socialism and his Spanish marriage, wandered about the East in Arab dress and was converted to Islam. The family comment was caustic. They disliked one another ardently, yet took a pride in one another's eccentricity. Another brother became a Roman Catholic bishop out of pique because his brother refused him a living; and there was the sporting Johnny, gory-minded and the life of all parties, who, to judge by his letters, had genius as a rapporteur. A mute, inglorious Hemingway of the fifties, he was active at Balaclava. Blanche went on being surrounded by the clever men. Carlyle was among them. Jane Welsh had no time for Blanche's romanticism and, looking at the Watts' portrait, one doesn't suspect, in this plump and dreamy

droop-lidded lady, the makings of the typical Stanley tartar octogenarian who remarked to her grandson in 1914 when he was going to the front: "Dit is the head of the family and cannot be spared; Pat has a good brain and mustn't be killed, but you, Bruce—cannon fodder."

Blanche's betrothal, described in the earlier letters, is the perfect period piece. It is the fantastic prototype of Victorian courtships. There is the dumb Scottish Earl who, too frightened to speak, sits in the garden "with a book, but I can see by the reflection in the window," says Lady Stanley, "that

he is not reading." At last he finds courage in a wood. The lady covers her face with her hands and when he says he would give up all for her sake, she asks with alarming firmness, "Even the Turf?" Having accepted him, Blanche returns home with a premonition that "something dreadful" is about to happen. The something was that the Earl would be suddenly impelled to call her by her Christian name. It is the quality these letters have of life outdoing fiction with every sentence, which makes them entrancing.

A new selection of Gorki's

stories in English was needed, for what translations there are have been scattered or are out of print. The present collection runs from the nineties to 1924 and includes, besides classics like "Twenty-Six Men and a Girl," a number of novel pieces. The turbulent poetry of Gorki's writing comes through, but the dialogue is very jumpy. The English and American vernacular looks odd among the "Heigh-ho's" and "Good souls" and "Oh, you happy man!" of the naive tradition of Russian translation.

Mr. Aldous Huxley's preface is concerned interestingly but too partially with that curious problem, the difficulty of portraying a good man in fiction. Well, as he says, most of us are confounded when we meet a complete, adult goodness, as distinct from the goodness of the eccentric or child-like kinds. Where novelists fail, I think, is that they are lured into drawing professed goodness; i. e., good ideas and sentiments and not good people. But the argument doesn't really arise from Gorki's "The Hermit." The hermit is not the good man, so much as one of that long and entirely Russian tradition of the "saint." Now goodness is a quality of "saints," but I should say it was far from being their essential character.

On a more prosaic level there are the good-humored short stories of Mr. John Brophy. He is the novelist in the easy chair, discursive and anecdotal, rather than dramatic about life. Here are the conscience-stricken schoolmaster, the romantic artist captivated by Spanish things, the formidable widow of the big game hunter, the comic and drastic behavior of the tidy man. This is a diverse collection and, for those who are interested in how stories are born, Mr. Brophy has attached to each one its history.

Miss Plant's historical study of "The English Book Trade" is a learned piece of research, full of curious facts. Here is one to think about. Between 1921 and 1925 in England 11,914 books of fiction were published. The figure had risen to 17,500 by 1930. It is even higher today. V. S. PRITCHETT

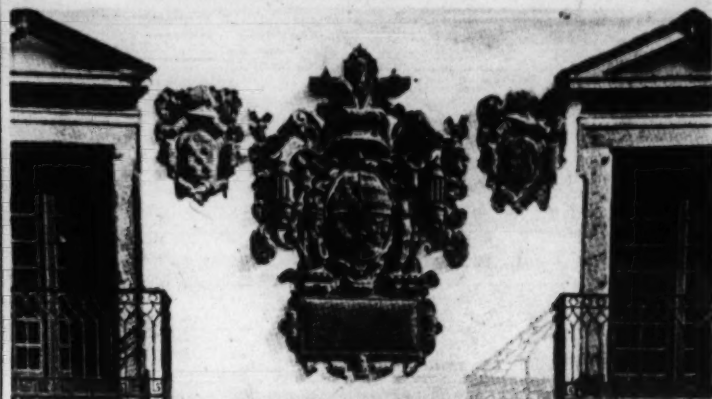


Illustration From "Pontevedra and La Coruna"

Gallegan Provinces of Spain

Pontevedra and La Coruna: Gallegan Provinces of Spain, by Ruth Matilda Anderson. New York: The Hispanic Society of America, 8s.

MISS ANDERSON, Corresponding Member of The Hispanic Society of America, has performed an impressive and a scholarly task in the preparation of her book on the Gallegan provinces. Pontevedra and La Coruna, extreme northwestern provinces of Spain—well, most of us, it may as well be admitted, have never even heard their names. Vigo—the name of this port of Galicia, north of Portugal—may possibly draw from us a nod of recognition; and there arrived Miss Anderson on a day of full summer, when the bay showed vivid green waters and the bands of hills inshore were green, too, and always greener so far as the eye could see.

Perhaps it took courage to journey there in the month of August, not a season favored by visitors to Spain; and at first, the author admits, "all the people seemed well dressed and revoltingly unremarkable." You see, she had come with the intent to study folk ways: costumes and habits, local activities, sober or gay. And the sense of these remote provinces being all of a monotonous piece with more sophisticated parts of the world soon and mercifully faded. One is convinced that the unfortunate impression vanished with the first dawn.

With almost incredible patience and curiosity and true scholarly purpose, Miss Anderson studied the minutest details in the lives of the Gallegan people. She has followed the fishermen out along the narrow moles, watched them run up and down the slippery steps, watched the women (more marvelously) move over those same stones as they balanced crowded baskets of dripping fish on their heads. She has seen fair days in literally dozens of country villages. Miss Anderson has recorded the

regional costumes in intricate detail; she is familiar with the homes and with the food. She has met the students of the University of Santiago, which implies much less to most of us than mention of Oxford or Cambridge. Palaces and hovels, grand folk and humble—Miss Anderson was one with them, sympathizing with their points of view, sharing their problems and longings. She has watched women at their spinning and others at their grinding of corn. She has learned the local legends and songs—whether current among beggars, noblemen, or clergy.

Hers is a learned book, in the best sense of that word. It would never prove popular among those who read for distraction, but surely it was not intended to do so. For those who would deeply familiarize themselves with rural Spain, this book is a rich mine of source material. The innumerable excellent illustrations, nearly always co-ordinating well with the text, are chiefly from photographs in the possession of The Hispanic Society of America. M. W.

To celebrate its choice by the Southern Authors Award Committee as the most distinguished Southern book of 1938, John Day has issued a Southern Award Edition of Ben Lucien Burman's "Blow for a Landing," with an introduction by Joseph Henry Jackson.

Coward McCann is bringing out in the United States G. T. Garratt's "Gibraltar and the Mediterranean." The English edition (Cape) was reviewed in this place on May 6.

Macmillan, whose English edition of Sean O'Casey's "I Knock at the Door" was reviewed in these columns on April 15, is publishing the book also in America.

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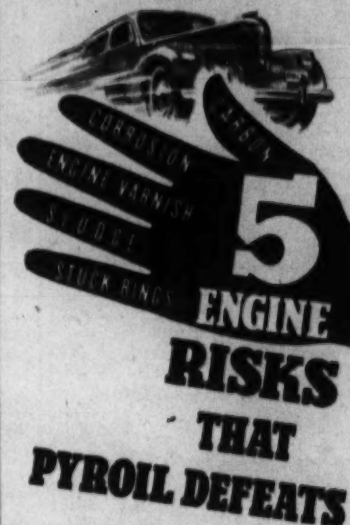
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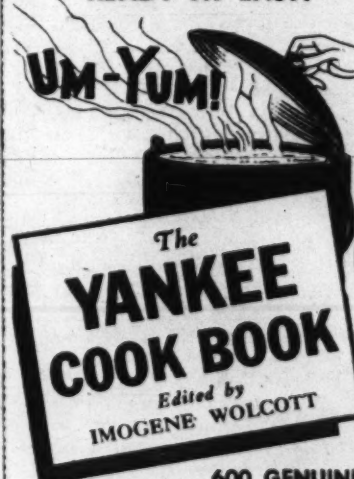
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THE PICTURESQUE, twisting John Day River, believed by many geologists to be the oldest stream in Oregon, has been conquered from Clarno to the Columbia by a quartet of Mackenzie boatmen, who found in its deep and colorful canyons adventure to equal and in many ways surpasses that of younger, more vigorous waterways in other parts of the State.

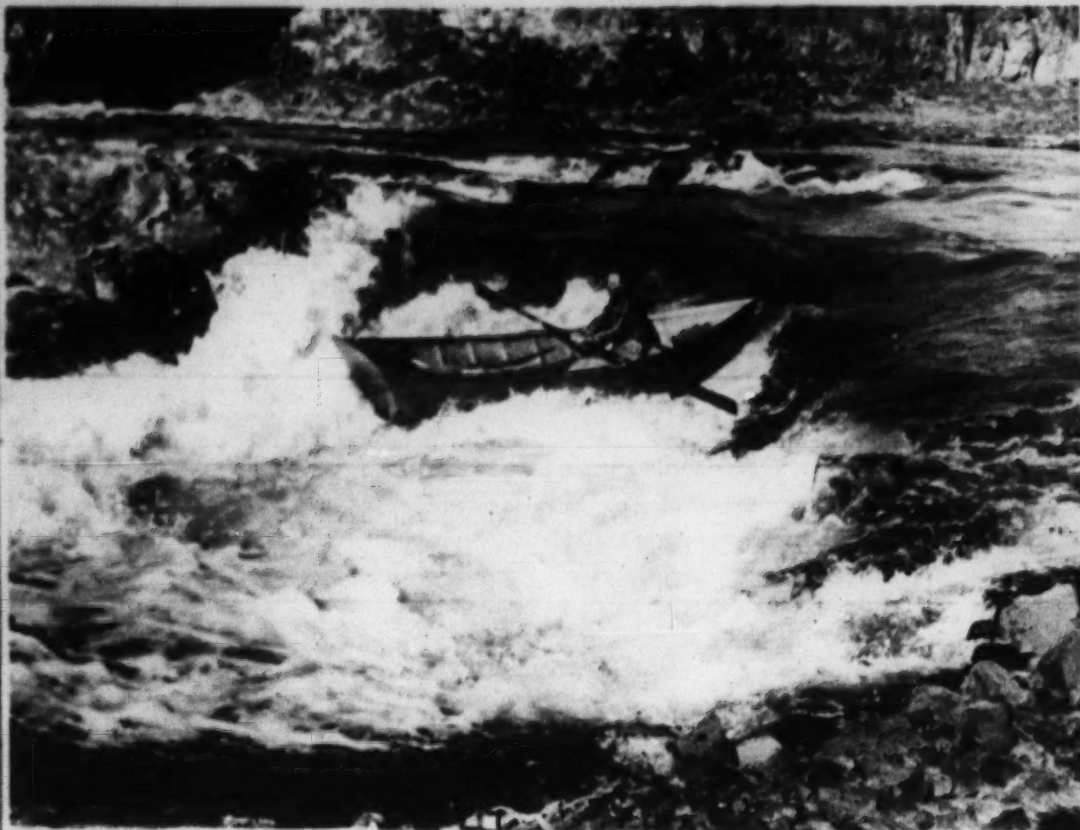
Three of the party, Prince Helfrich and Veltie Pruitt, veteran guides and boatmen, and the writer, last fall pioneered the Deschutes River, while the fourth, Oscar Russell, Eugene insurance man, went along in place of M. R. Irish, the other member of the quartet last year.

A daring drop over a 10-foot falls into a raging, "rarin' to go," twisting rapids that continued for half a mile; negotiating swift-flowing, muddied waters that concealed hazardous rocks; observing the wild life and habits of birds and animals; camping out under the clear, starry skies—these were the chief thrills of the trip.

The trip was made in two new Mackenzie type river boats, just completed by the two guides. A new type of plywood, recently developed by the Harbord Corporation in Hoquiam, Washington, was used for sides and bottoms of the craft. This material, only a quarter-inch thick, made it possible to construct a boat weighing 150 pounds that had every desirable feature for rough water, such as rake of keel, flare of sides, ample width and length. The boats proved themselves to be ideal in every way.

This John Day River, in spite of the muddy green of its waters, made so by the greedy gold dredges that operate along its upper banks, has its own charms, just as do the roaring Rogue, the dashing Deschutes, the tumultuous Crooked and the rock-studded Metolius and other rivers that the trusty boats have run during the past few years.

Although the Columbia River is but 65 miles away by road from our starting point, Clarno, we found during the next three days



Photos by the Writer
TUMWATER FALLS. About Ten Miles Above the Mouth of John Day River, Are the Wildest and Most Dangerous Waters Encountered on the Trip. Veltie Pruitt Is Shown as His Boat Dropped Into the Foaming Waters Below.

it was more than 100 miles by way of the tortuous John Day.

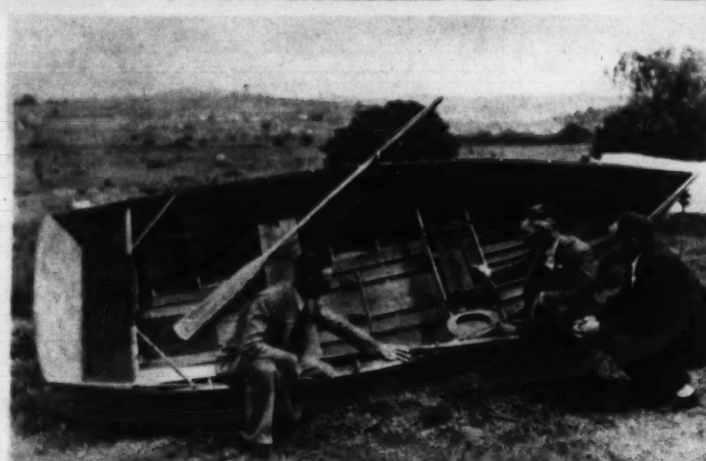
Shortly after the river leaves Clarno it becomes as primitive and wild as the country that flanks it on either side. Within three miles we hit our first real rapids, with rocks near the surface unseen because of the ever-present silt. Yet, though we struck a rock occasionally, we did little damage to our boats.

None of the fast water in the upper part of our run compared in speed and variety to the rapids we had encountered on the Deschutes and other rivers, but on Friday, the third day of our journey, some 10 miles from our destination, we struck plenty of excitement. The stream seemed to drop away into a black-walled box canyon. The current speeded up and when we first heard the roar of the waters we knew we were going to encounter as wild a stretch of river as can be found in Oregon.

This was Tumwater Falls, through which no boat had ever gone. In the memory of the natives, only one attempt had ever been made, and that was unsuccessful.

As we approached the majestic canyon, into which the entire stream tumbled in a cascade of foaming water, the roar increased. The river, at the top of this series of falls, is split by a rock island, some 50 yards across, extending most of the length of the huge cut. We maneuvered our boats so we could land here and spend some time "looking the situation over." The water cascaded over rocks in huge waves, dashed into the walls of the canyon, and at intervals churned up whirlpools.

We gave up the idea of portaging except as a last resort, for that meant carrying our boats and equipment up over hills for at



THE CRAFT THAT RODE THE RAPIDS—Interior View of the McKenzie River Boat Used on the Trip. Left to Right: Veltie Pruitt, Veteran Guide and Boatman; Oscar Russell and George H. Godfrey, Members of the Party Who Made the Trip

least half a mile or more before we could get back down to the stream.

We found that if we wanted to study the lower falls, we would have to shoot at least half of the rapids in the canyon.

Finally the boatmen decided to go. Taking a ten-foot drop would be a new thrill, and if the boats survived we felt sure they would complete the run of the lower rapids.

Prince elected to tackle the falls first. His slightly wider boat, with more rake, gave him a bit of an advantage over Veltie.

Rowing steadily in the powerful, swift current, Prince warily approached the top of the falls. Once over the brink, he knew his boat would be tossed like a chip, for a time out of control. He needed to start exactly right, to avoid an upset.

With cameras set to photograph his progress, the rest of us watched. Prince reached the top of the falls and seemed to poise for a split second. He looked up and grinned just as his boat dropped over.

The grin left his face when he felt the shock of that drop. He immediately plied his oars with all his strength and skill. The rapids below the falls made a sharp right-angle turn and the water rushed down over jagged bedrock with terrific speed, barely deep enough in places to float the boat. Prince swung around stern down stream, taking advantage of the changing current to keep from crashing into the rock walls. Some 75 yards further on the river swung back again to the left, buffeted by the basalt cliff. Here Prince turned into an eddy where he could land and rest.

Prince came back to give a few words of advice to Veltie. Following almost the identical route, Veltie came to the top of the falls,

took a few strokes with the oars, and then dropped over.

The boat "hit bottom" with a jolt, and the stern, caught by a "curlback" wave, was thrown high in the air. For a moment it looked as if it would do a complete reverse flip, but it settled again, and, with expert piloting, went dashing down over the rocks, around the point at the wall, to come to rest alongside Prince's boat. Just at the point where the stern reared high in the air I remembered to snap the shutter on my speed camera.

For as far as we could see down the twisting canyon the water boiled through a narrow channel, frequently dashing over ledges that made a series of miniature dams along the route.

From this point on we either had to run it, or abandon our boats and hike for civilization. Further, we were deep in the canyon, with no way of getting out without considerable hard climbing.

Prince and I shoved off into the first part of the channel. Ahead was a sheer drop of about six feet. We eased over. Down went the stern into the yawning chasm and we hit a curlback full force. Water poured over the boat, drenching me and my cameras. Prince's skill kept us from hitting the rock wall.

The feeling that my films would be soaked and my pictures lost took away much of the thrill of the situation for me and, forgetting that we were not yet in still water, I pulled cameras, film packs, and accessories out of the case, now half filled with water. Many of my films were ruined, but I had put some in a tin case, sufficient for a pictorial record of the trip.

With about four inches of water in the bottom of the boat, Prince had a terrific struggle to control the craft in that winding, white-



Top: View From the Interior of a Cave Along the Rocky Wall of the John Day River, Which Is Believed by Many Geologists to Be the Oldest Stream in Oregon. **Above:** Oscar Russell Holding a Gosling, One of a Family of Canadian Honkers Found Along the River

water canyon. He made it down for 100 yards or so, however, and hove to in a backwash to watch Veltie and Oscar come through.

Profiting by our experience, Veltie took the falls at a slightly different angle, and caught the changing current below just right. His boat shipped only a little water as it dropped over. Oscar had all the thrills that I had, though, but he was ready for anything. He stripped off his jacket, and just before he and Veltie started over the brink, turned and yelled back, "I'll never do this again!"

The rest of this canyon was exciting, and called for careful boating, but we made it, without difficulty. As we glided out on the quiet water below, we pulled into a grassy spot and made camp.

From Clarno to where the river quietly joins the Columbia, the trip proved interesting every mile. This area is a favorite nesting place for the Canadian honker geese. As we came down the stream, almost constantly we were led by an old goose and gander, screeching warning to their young to hide away in the rocks, while the "old folks" pretended they were crippled in order to attract our attention away from the goslings.

A pugnacious little badger, which swam the river just as we came along, stood his ground and hissed and growled at us when we got out and waved sticks at him. At another place a wise old beaver, fearing that we would disturb his residence along the shore, whacked his broad tail on the water about us. Mallard and other ducks, quail, wild pigeons, and other bird life also abound in this region.

We were sorry to leave the awesome beauty of those deep canyons, the thrills of the rapids we had conquered, and the varied wild life we had observed.

Boating wild rivers will always be an adventure, but pioneering a stream has its own special thrill. Although we may seek new rivers in other parts of the great West, we will always hold the fondest memories for the old John Day, the Deschutes, the Rogue, and our own Mackenzie Rivers—untamed, all of them.

GEORGE H. GODFREY

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..Chroniclers of the Times..

(Continued from Page 5)

the bruised shibboleths of textbook patriotism kept the controversy alive until, in 1917, Beard's resignation from Columbia was noted by the New York Times with an editorial entitled, "Columbia's Deliverance."

Today, "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution" is included in many a list of the ten outstanding American books. The Beards are securely niched in the forefront of American historians, and The Times, in its review of the Beards' latest book, "America in Midpassage," wrote of them: "They have produced not merely history but a magnificent essay about history."

In the interview Dr. Beard chuckled a bit over the furore this book occasioned. "I did not argue that the Constitution could be explained solely on economic grounds," he said. "I merely presented an interpretation from the economic angle."

Talk with the Beards is a close-up of their writing methods. Charles Beard may propound the thesis; Mary Beard will inject the antithesis. Together they achieve the synthesis. After one quick exchange of ideas, reservations and qualifications, Charles Beard said: "There, that is how we work."

And the Beards in conversation bring us to the question that dominates their thoughts today—"Whither America?"

Above all, the Beards are antagonists of all viewpoints that might lead America into a war. They have been called isolationists, but, if by that term they mean the traditional isolationism of the Midwesterner who said "he would fight just about the time the enemy took Pittsburgh," or the isolationism of a Henry Cabot Lodge, they are wrong.

Both the Beards wish there was an honest-to-goodness internationalism that permitted efficient economic, moral, and spiritual intercourse between nations. But in the barter systems of the dictatorships, in the preferential tariffs of the British Empire, in the historical but still vigorous antagonisms between nations and in the imperial rivalries for trade and raw materials, the Beards find no reality upon which to base any extensive world collaboration.

Above all, being historians, the memory of the Beards is not as short as that of the American public. Already, the Beards say, idealistic but forgetful Americans fancy that another war might right the wrongs that went unrighted at Versailles. They believe that another peace treaty might be written by the peacemakers. But the Beards recall that the peacemakers had similar illusions after the World War, but that it was the warmakers and the avengers who wrote the peace.

They reject emphatically the view that America would have to enter a war, should it come. If America will better distribute its purchasing power among the masses at home, trade and savings will not be forced to find markets and outlets abroad. If America will limit its world trade to a few essentials and systematically lay in a stock of material against the possibility of war, the Beards believe America may achieve immunity from Old World catastrophes. The argument that America's economy would be shattered by self-sufficiency does not alarm the Beards. They say if labor and farmers received their just share of the national income, American industry would find an adequate home market. That America owes a moral responsibility to the rest of the world is an argument to which the Beards reply that America's moral responsibility extends only to the truly moral, not to those whose avarice and intrigues have created highly dangerous and inflammable situations.

In short, the Beards are in the vanguard of a school devoted to the preservation of American

civilization. They believe with contagious fervor that America can erect a successful economic, social, and spiritual civilization by cultivating its own vast garden. And with equal fervor they believe that such an example of social justice and stability would contribute most to international peace.

The Beards would trade, but they would trade simply to fill the American pantry, not for national profit. Trade for national profit thrusts American interests into the affairs of "quarrelsome neighbors" and precipitates conflicts and stakes abroad. Limit trade and we extend our security and have less reason for navies and the risks and adventures that sea power invites, the Beards contend.

The slogans of those who would lead another crusade for democracy, this time against Fascism or Communism, leave the Beards unimpressed. The road to war in 1939 for the Beards is paved with



"THAT UGLY HOUSE," John Chamberlain, the Reviewer, Called the Beard Home, Which Stands on a Hillside About a Mile From New Milford, Conn.

the same cynical realities as that of 1917, and the realities are the interests of the traders, the munition makers, and the advocates of large navies.

So as participators and people of action, these historians are intent upon reminding America of one basic lesson of history—that wars have demolished more civilizations than they have built and

that where good has followed after war, it would have come quicker if war had not intervened.

While it was obvious that the Beard partnership was largely that of the hammer and the anvil, it was apparent that Mrs. Beard had contributed a large measure of that feminine regard for the humanities and emotions of his-

tory that a man might slight. One is reminded of the humanity that Mrs. Taylor brought to the writing of that austere student of political science, James Stuart Mill. And yet a masculine academician in preparing one of the Mills texts for college use squeezed out the humanity and left the dark and cheerless tract. The American public has fared better and the voluminous writings of the Beards is softened and relieved by the warmer fiber of the feminine viewpoint.

Just before the interview with the Beards was adjourned, the literary content of the household was doubled. Miriam Beard, daughter of the Beards, and author of the "History of the Business Man," with her husband, Dr. Alfred Vagts, author of the "History of Militarism," dropped in for lunch. With them was their son, who, as editor of a fledgling paper, is also started on his literary career.

In leaving the Beards, the writer knew he would hear from them shortly, either as the recorders of history or as the active participants in the events of history.



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..America's Investment Abroad

(Continued from Page 3)

of whether they were nominally repayable in American dollars or not. Foreign exchange restrictions would hamper or even block the transfer of earnings and bond interest to this country.

The chief check to these adverse developments would be the desire of the powers to be able to continue to draw on American resources during the war and to be able to keep them available for postwar reconstruction. In the event of social upheaval, the investments in industry and trade would perhaps have a slightly better chance of survival than the loans to the governments.

How far might these investments influence the United States' foreign policy? Only in the face of the threat of defeat for the anti-Axis powers would this be even conceivable. The ownership of foreign bonds and stocks in the United States is widely diffused. Banking interests are not believed to have important holdings at the present time. Security owners are unorganized, inarticulate, and lacking in effective channels through which to exert influence. The depreciation in recent years of some \$250,000,000 in the value of American loans to Germany has brought no national demand for governmental action. The sums involved in the anti-Axis powers are of course much larger, but it is difficult to conceive of interested security holders organizing successfully to put out effective propaganda, or of their claims being accorded much consideration by the country at large.

A different story is theoretic-

cally possible in the case of direct American investments abroad. These are largely concentrated in the hands of a relatively limited number of fairly large corporations. Outside of Canada, their total value is somewhat less than \$1,000,000,000. A defeat of the anti-Axis powers might well jeopardize these holdings, and if this appeared in danger, their owners might conceivably become active in seeking rescue by the government.

It is even far from clear that enterprises with extensive foreign business could actually hope to gain from such a war, in view of the stringent control under which they would undoubtedly be placed at home. If, as seems certain, public sympathies were already engaged on the anti-Axis side for noneconomic reasons, some of these enterprises might conceivably strive to reinforce the prevailing sentiment, but it seems scarcely likely that their voices would carry much weight in the final decision.

The situation respecting Canada, it may be added, is in a special category. Owing to the close integration of the Canadian and United States economies, their geographical and political proximity, and the size of American investments in Canada, the latter might exercise considerable influence in the event of a threat of hostilities. Such influence would scarcely be needed, however, since it is not conceivable that the United States would accept without fighting the subjection of Canada to non-British rule.



Plucking Flax in Latvia

IN LATVIA during the summer the blue flowers of the flax fields lend beauty to nearly every country road. Latvia's climate and soil are particularly suited to the growing of flax. The lives of peasants, particularly in the Riga district, revolve around the fiber fields.

Today, with modern methods of sorting and selection, Latvia has a standardized type of flax with a quality of fiber that purchasers may rely upon.

Following traditional customs, women perform most of the flax plucking by hand, while men usually cord it on the fields. It is then prepared by the water-retting process—as distinguished from dew-retting (the fiber is rotted or "retted" out of the plant), and taken to the collecting centers.

These centers are controlled by the Government and have State licenses. Organization expenses are borne by the Central Association of Flax Growers. Riga, at one time the flax port of the Tsarist Empire, is now the center of the Latvian flax trade.

Two main varieties of flax are now prepared by Latvia. There is the type known as "Hoffs," or

"green-head flax," and that called "Crown flax," or "white-heads." The latter, according to the softness of its fiber, is again divided during the sorting process into two sub-varieties, the harder of which is known as "Livonia L" type, and the softer as "Livonia S." Buyers settle their payments either in French francs, the rate being 124.21 fr. to the pound sterling, or in paper sterling, according to the price of gold quoted on the London Stock Exchange the preceding day.

A buyer must arrange for the necessary shipping facilities for his flax on the day stipulated in the contract, when officials of the Flax Monopoly section of the Latvian Ministry of Finance see to the loading of the goods in accordance with the purchaser's instructions.

Should circumstances prevent the buyer from accepting the flax at the stipulated time, he has the right, on payment of a small fee, to continue to store his flax in the state warehouses. Of the 12,000,000 tons of flax exported annually from Latvia, at least one third goes to the United Kingdom.

..Danzig

(Continued from Page 2)

may appear to them even worse than the people of Madrid and Barcelona found it.

I cannot report that there is any genuine healing of the situation. There is still a tremendous need for positive peacemaking and for the removing of the causes of war; statesmanship farsighted enough and courageous enough might still find a way out. Meanwhile we have a new situation in which the usual tests of the danger of war hardly apply.

There is not a people in Europe that does not feel the thought of war, that does not feel its threat in a personal way never experienced before. There is not a Government which does not fear that war would mean its own downfall. We already have renewed tensions. We may have more attempts at terrorism. But I believe that, unless some statesman makes a grave error of judgment in the present test of strength, there will be no open, large-scale hostilities in Western Europe this year.



..College

(Continued from Page 4)

room of a metropolitan newspaper. A day's work there paid laundry expenses. Later I was given a chance as Harvard correspondent for the same paper, which proved a considerable source of income as I became able to write more and more acceptably. Within a year, I could count on a steady average income of about \$10 a week, writing at space rates, which varied up, but seldom down.

At Harvard the library in my House needed a desk attendant, and I obtained that job too. It paid about \$250 a year, and allowed a good deal of time for study, though it took an average of 25 hours a week from my Time Budget.

A Senior friend asked me to assist him in running the concession stands for the spring baseball games and track meets at Soldiers Field, Harvard's athletic center. Since my Senior friend graduated, I have run the concessions, handling on Class Day as many as 75 boy salesmen and five stands peddling peanuts and pop to some 10,000 alumni and graduates. This bridged a chasm on my Money Budget that I don't know how I would otherwise have crossed.

I found few free moments left for social and extracurricular activities. Regrettably I gave up athletics and I concentrated on the Crimson, the undergraduate daily newspaper. After a nine-week competition in my Sophomore year, I finally "made" the editorial board. Crimson "salaries" are paid out of profits—no profits, no salary check is the system. But it was good fun and excellent writing experience, so again I figured it was worth it.

All of these jobs gradually built up into bigger opportunities than they at first seemed. At the end of my Sophomore year, I found that less than half of my savings had been used to meet expenses. The rest had come out of earnings. In the following two years I did even better financially, being able to graduate with a sizable profit for my three-year period after all bills were paid. Summer jobs in a New York office and in a Maine camp enabled me at least to pass those months without drawing on my capital.

Yet I had plenty of fun. Like any other budget, the Time Budget was occasionally tossed recklessly to the winds. Community water-fights (famous at Harvard) or House plays were often a good investment, just to break up the routine and to get to know fellow students better. Football games and House dances are reasonably priced for undergraduates. The Money Budget bore up under the strain, although once in a while with the expense of movies or a week-end excursion.

I had plenty of companions who worked their way through college just as diligently as I. This added to the competition for jobs, but also the comradeship. Some of them did better financially than I did.

Yes, working through college may mean anything. It may mean going to bed at 2 o'clock and getting up—always under distinct protest—at 7. It may mean ushering in a theater, selling laundry or clothes pressing contracts, washing windows, chopping wood, driving professors' cars, or even feeding squirrels and pigeons.

Nevertheless, it can be done, in a hundred different ways, by the fellow who really wants to do it. And I mean it can be done next year, as well as this year; at Stanford, as well as at Harvard.

But you've got to be—in the college parlance—"plenty willing."



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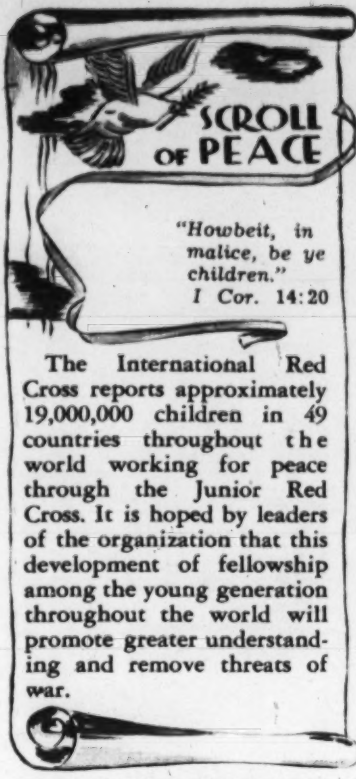
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.. Purchase

(Continued from Page 3)

Leche did. The University head had plenty of time to escape. Indeed, he is said to have been told by the retiring Governor that the situation could be handled "the hard way" or "the easy way." The "easy way" was for him to resign, and run away. He went to Brockville, Ont., and took refuge in one of the innumerable transient summer cottages in the Thousand Islands district.

Giving his problems sober thought, Dr. Smith decided he had taken the worst possible advice in fleeing, and so he gave himself up, again thinking he and Mrs. Smith might return peaceably and perhaps in their own car to New Orleans. Instead, they were arrested, taken back spectacularly, and Dr. Smith is still in jail. He has not yet "talked"—not yet given his own story of University and State affairs. His revelations are the next big stage in the Louisiana affair. Will Dr. Smith pull down the whole regime with himself?

Meantime, resignations, arrests, indictments, and charges are flying thick and fast. George Caldwell, who was construction supervisor at the University, and his assistant and successor are both under arrest charged with diverting WPA materials and labor to private uses. Caldwell, formerly employed by his uncles in the contracting firm which did much of the University's building, received a personal commission of 2 per cent on all building costs there. The University's building program ran over \$13,500,000. Upon his arrest, the New Orleans newsboys cried: "Uncle Sam grabs 2 per cent George—one down and two to go."

The scandals at last got close to the State Conservation Commission, which supervises among other things the proration of oil production in the state. Gov. Earl K. Long ordered the discharge of Dr. J. A. Shaw, director of the minerals division which handles the proration, on the ground that he had a company which sells equipment to the very companies

over which he had control as a state official.

These are only a few of the many individual ferret-holes that are being opened. That the State alone could dig them out was of course very dubious. And at first it was feared that the Federal Government, in the mood of the Second Louisiana Purchase, would join in an attempt at whitewash. When originally told of the charges against Governor Leche, Attorney-General Murphy implied that it was all "just politics"—just a fight between different factions in Louisiana. If he ever held these views, his eyes have been opened. And Washington is jumping into the picture in the best gang-busting (or Tom Dewey) vein. An Assistant Attorney-General, postal inspectors, PWA and WPA investigators, agents of the FBI and of the Treasury were all on the spot. It seems certain that they will discover plenty, and that it will be many a long day before the Louisiana gang of politicians are riding high and carefree again.

Federal responsibility for the mess also cannot be avoided, and Louisiana may be an issue in the national campaign next year. From March 4, 1933, to June 30, 1939, the Federal Government spent as direct expenditures in Louisiana no less than \$216,019,000, and lent a total of \$640,797,000. Money flowed in freely through all the Federal set-up, and Louisiana had its share of office patronage. In May, 1937, President Roosevelt went to New Orleans, was given a ceremonial luncheon by his friend "Dick" Leche. Already then Governor Leche was mentioned for a high Federal judgeship, and Huey Long's former Attorney-General, Gaston L. Porterie, was this year elevated to the Federal District Court. The numerous income tax prosecutions by which Washington was narrowing in on the Long machine were canceled. Everything was lovely, Louisiana's 20 votes were gratefully President Roosevelt's in Philadelphia in 1936, and could be his again in 1940. But gang-busting is evidently worth more votes in the Nation than a gang-alliance in one state. As in Kansas City, so in New Orleans, the Administration has broken off its old ties.

The Governor's uneasy chair fell to Huey Long's brother Earl, who once came to Washington and before an investigating committee called his brother all kinds of a scalawag. Earl now fondly refers to Huey's memory. He is mild compared to Huey, and says: "I'm not so brilliant as Huey was, but I've got more sense." Even that remains to be seen, during the present turbulences. He has a tough road ahead.

No such sweeping scandal ever before broke out in an American state. There will be a new election early next year. Then decent Louisiana citizens will be given their opportunity. They will have to purge the witches' brewing of nearly a decade. It is a part, in the words of an L. S. U. alumnus, of "the pernicious political formula that might makes right." And it is an object lesson for the rest of the Nation. Scandals are not confined to Louisiana; there have been plenty in Boston and New York, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, and not long ago in the higher command of the Republican Party. From scandals purified, greater civic strength can rise. That is Louisiana's challenge, Louisiana's opportunity.

Over the Editor's Desk

WHAT DANZIG MEANS in relation to the European political situation, or, as might well be said, in relation to prospects for a world peace, is the theme of this week's leading article. This is the first of four discussions of events in Europe today, and the present relation of America to Europe, that have been prepared for the magazine section by Donovan Richardson, chief editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Richardson has just returned to Boston from three months' trip to England and the Continent, renewing friendships and contacts of former visits.

While there is little evidence that present-day American investments in other countries are affected by precisely the same conditions that existed in the early days of the World War, the subject of these obligations so often crops up in any editorial discussion that it was believed well to make inquiries. Winthrop W. Case, associate editor of the *Annalist*, provided the desired analysis on request.

The neatest trick of the year, if

you can do it, is to go through college and come out with more money than you had when you went in. Philip Paxton, who worked his way through three years of Harvard, tells how he did it, while not failing to warn his readers that for one reason or another many youngsters will not find it advisable to imitate him.

Alexander Ware's newspaper experience provided him with a good political and economic background for his visit to Charles and Mary Beard at their home in New Milford, Conn. For good measure Mr. Beard makes an original contribution to this number, conveying his present point of view on American domestic and foreign policies.

That Turkey, so long regarded as lagging behind the times, should have modernized itself in a brief decade is one of the wonders of the modern world. It is significant, as Harold Laycock points out in an article he volunteered through the Monitor's European bureau, that Turkey today is a key to the peace front.

Echoes of the Huey Long administration as Governor of

Louisiana reverberate through the recent developments at Baton Rouge, as Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, explains in this issue of the Magazine Section.

The article by Frank Daugherty on the evergreen popularity of the motion picture "westerns" had its origin in an editor's astonishment that it was not the glamour boys and girls who were besieged for autographs at station stops of the Warner Brothers special train from Los Angeles to Dodge City, Kan., but the hard-riding, quick-shooting, sweet-singing stars of the silver sheet who were on board.

Things to Come

In preparation for an early issue of the Magazine Section is an article on Henry Dreyfus, who was given the conundrum of designing something to go inside the periscope at the New York World's Fair. Mary Hornaday has prepared an analysis of the broadening effects of the social security law amendments, and R. H. Markham is working on one of his human interest stories about the people of Poland. Appropriate to the season is Robert W. Desmond's coming article on motorboating, with its whiff of the freshening breezes kicked up by the skimming craft.



How Long Would It Take You To Build a Lamp Bulb?

TO MAKE it by hand—to dig the sand and make the glass; to blow and etch the bulb. To mine the tungsten, hammer it into a ductile wire, draw it finer than a human hair, coil it into a filament. To produce the sheet brass and shape it for the base.

Even after all the parts were made, it would take you hours to assemble them and evacuate the bulb by hand. And yet, in less than 15 minutes, the average American workman can earn enough to buy a MAZDA lamp. How can this be possible? It is possible for the same reason that you can, today, buy hundreds of other manufactured products that would be unobtainable if made

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Candy Is Delicious Food—Enjoy Some Every Day



MINUTE MEAL

When you see the gang piling out of the car, don't give up in despair! Just reach for Heinz Cooked Spaghetti and a couple of tins of cocktail sausages. Grill the sausages—heat the spaghetti—and serve. Time—10 minutes. Comments—*bravo!*



SUMMER SNACK

As a backbone for backyard picnics, you can't beat a casserole of Heinz Cooked Macaroni with cheese! Add a platter of cold meats, Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle, Heinz Sweet Gherkins, vegetable salad, coffee and fruit. Absolutely *perfect!*

GREAT EATING in Every Forkful!



No Wonder Heinz Cooked Spaghetti Is A Favorite Hurry-Up Meal: It's Delicious! It's Crammed With Energy And Goodness!

EVERY savory forkful of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti brings you a whole roster of tantalizing, mouth-watering flavors! There's the indescribable tang of Heinz "aristocrat" tomatoes—the fascinating piquancy of rare spices—the tangy zest of imported cheese. For all these good things go into the rich, racy sauce that crowns this hearty, energy-giving spaghetti Heinz makes from finest semolina flour!

Life-Saver For Leftovers

Because it's all ready to heat and serve, Heinz Cooked Spaghetti is a *must* for any quick-feast shelf. In short order you can fix it with leftover veal or lamb and reel off a budget dish with a *luxury* taste! Keep Heinz Cooked Spaghetti handy—and you'll never be in a menu-muddle!



Heinz Cooked Spaghetti

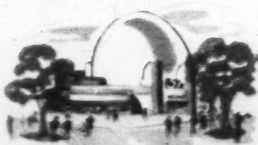
Another hearty favorite is Heinz Cooked Macaroni prepared in satin-smooth cream sauce enriched with mellow, delectable cheese. This lusty dish mixes well with leftovers. Have several tins on your quick-feast shelf. And *do* try a casserole of delicious Heinz Cooked Macaroni for dinner *soon!* It's all ready to heat and serve.



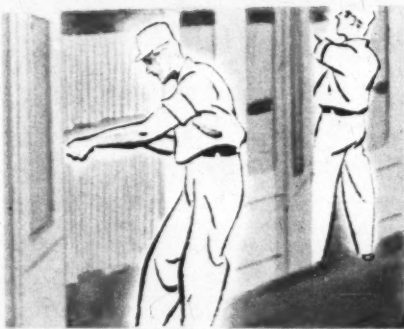
Heinz Cooked Macaroni

COME SEE US

Plan to visit the huge Heinz Dome at the New York World's Fair and Heinz exhibit of historical kitchens at the San Francisco Exposition!



YOU'LL KNOW WHY IT'S SO TENDER AND TOOTHsome



1 Rain or shine, the temperature in Heinz immaculate drying rooms is always the same. That's because they're weather-controlled! Here long strands of macaroni and spaghetti dry in the gentle, air-washed zephyrs.



2 To far-off isles with names like jewels go Heinz spice hunters in search of rare seasonings for the zestful sauces that make Heinz Cooked Macaroni and Heinz Cooked Spaghetti so delicious!



3 Folks often comment on the distinctively nippy, zippy flavor of Heinz Cooked Macaroni and Heinz Cooked Spaghetti. That's because Heinz uses only the finest, roundly mellowed, domestic and imported cheeses!

GUESTS AT YOUR TABLE FOR 70 YEARS